The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, Editor.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

EMILY ROBINSON, Publishing Agent.

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THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

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THE BUGLE.

The Bible .-- How its Authority came to be Questioned on the Anti-Slavery Platform.

Тесимен, Місь., Jan. 22, 1852. To Mr. Mrs. Wilson, ? Cadiz, Ohio.

DEAR FRIENDS: Two letters Litely have ap- Bible-men are dealing upon them. peared from you, in The Bugle; in which you express dissatisfaction that the Inspiration of the Bible should be questioned in that paper, and on the Auti-Slavery platform. You find fault with abolitionists for starting, and for carrying on this discussion. Permit me to say, that your censures are not bestowed on the right party. Who first introduced the discussion, regarding the authority of the Bible ? Who have kept it up? Not abolitionists; they never introduced it; nor have they kept it up. The following is a brief, but true history of the origin and progress of this debate, so far as Anti-Slavery is

Abolitionists at the first, based their cause on the Self-evident truth, that all men are created free. Of course, they regarded slavery as a self-evident wrong; a wrong that admits of no discussion as to its inate sinfulness, a wrong that no power in the universe can make right for one hour. The entire church. and elergy of the nation presented the Bible as a supporter of slavery. They said, the Mble is true-every word of it is of God, and or only infallable rule by which to decide the right or wrong of this, and of all questions. The Bible decides in favor of slavery; therefore, slavery must be right. This argument in support of slavery, abolitionistswere bound to meet, and answer, if they could; and if not, give up their enterprise.

Some undertook to argue the right or wished to have the question of human freelom; whether a man be a man or a beast, lepend on the interpretation of a text. Many pamphlets and books were published by Anti-Slavery Societies to prove that the Bible did not sanction slavery. Much was written by slaveites to prove that it did. But some abolitionists refused to submit the decision of the question of liberty to the Bible. They said slavery is a self-evident wrong, and the Bible says it is right, the Bible, instead of proving it to be so, proves itself to eaself-evident falschood. They had settled at slavery is a wrong, that nothing could make right; and they refused to submit the estion to a tribunal whose decision they ad previously determined to reject if it was egainst them. Thus the advocates of slavery thrust the Bible upon the Anti-Slavery platform for discussion; and when they found we would not admit its authority to establish this great wrong, they said we were

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Dear friends, you well know that the Insupport. See the pamphlet of Moses Stuart, must be right because the Bible sanctions it. e supposition. It is not a supposition. It without hope.

The Pills of a supposition of the supposition of t a fact. The Bible, as it is received by the other Bible. The moment the slaveocrats to array the Bible in favor of slavery, moment all opposition to it, on the Antiavery platform will cease. But while that Book is made the great pillar of support to ings. I can give but one answer; if the egarded by every honest person.

Bible says about slavery—so far as its right het nothing either way. Slavery is not ed on suspition, for there was no evidence spirits.

wrong, because the Bible says it is wrong; against him he had committed the act of it could not be right, though every verse declared it to be so. It is a self-evident injustice; those who array the Bible in favor of it, are doing what they can to make it an object of contempt. The real enemies of the Bible are those who array it on the side of slaveholders. It is idle to talk to abolitionists about their bringing the Bible into Antivery truth, with the hope that they will either | Slavery meetings. He know the charge is false. I never heard an Anti-Slavery lecturer attempt to show that the Bible sustains Bible has no power to make this great wrong, at the South, we refer to the book itself. right. One thing is certair. The believers in the Divine Authority of the Bible, generally, uphold slavery; they constitute its body guard; and without their aid the monster could not survive one hour; the unbelievers in its Divine Authority, are generally seeking the abolition of this evil. The Bible-men are at their wits end to protect slavery and slaveholders against the heavy blows Anti-

> Let justice be done to all. It is a historical fact that the Inspiration of the Bible was thurst upon us by its pro-slavery advocates. The authority of that book had never been questioned on the Anti-Slavery platform, had the believers in that doctrine always arrayed it on the side of liberty. They arrayed it on the side of all crime, and we denied its power to sanctify it. We said, if it sanctions slavery it is not of God.

I am glad you have expressed your views: and rejoice in the frank and kindly manner in which you have done it.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

Letter from E. Warner.

CHERRY VALLEY, Ohio, Jan. 27, 1852. M. R. Robinson-Dear Sir-1 am sorry hat the length of my communication, furnished an excuse for its non-appearance in The Bugle. It could not, in my opinion, be very much shortened, and fully expose all the misstatements and insinuations of Mr. Walker's "reply." But if the matter is exclusive-"personal," and no other interest is involved save the attempt to shield himself by casting suspicion upon me, and insinuating that I am one of Elder Rice's flock, when the writer knew better, I am perfectly willing to let it rest where it is. Self, I trust, I have cared least about; though I see no reason bath watched over the infancy of this Rewhy a "quiet, home-staying abolitionists," has not as good a right to defend his reputation as the man employed to fill a higher wrong of slavery from the Bible. This was station. My wish in the outset, was that what the pro-slavery church wanted. They Mr. Walker should "own up," and thus benefit the cause we all have so much at heart, instead of injuring it as I feared, would be the result of a contrary course.

But enough. Please give this a place in The Bugle, so that its readers may not constene my enavoidable silence into a tacit admission of the truth of Mr. Walker's statements. And if my rejected communication has not been committed to the flames, I will thank you to return it to me by mail, as I may yet wish to make use of it.

P. S. The Bugles of the 10th and 17th did not reach Cherry Valley, until a few days ago, which will account for my not sooner writing the above.

Six Years in A Ceorgia Prison.

NARRATIVE OF LEWIS W. PAINE. New York: Printed for the Author. 1851. Mr. Paine is a native of the town of Smith field, Rhode Island, and is just thirty-three years of age. Six years of his life he has pased among criminals of the worst sort, at spiration of the Bible has been the strong in the States-Prison of Georgia. During hard labour, and subjected to harder usage, hold of slavery. In that doctrine, slavehold- that period his wife died, and many months ers and their allies have ever found their passed away before even the intelligence of her death was permitted to reach him; and his children, the youngest of whom he had written two years ago-to show that the his children, the youngest of never seen, were consigned to the care of never seen, were consigned to the care of Bible sanctions slavery and the Fugitive strangers. The world had forgotten him in Law. To this hour, the great mass of the his bondage, and he had almost forgotten the priests and professors affirm that slavery world. The prison doors had closed upon a youth before whom life, to that moment, Would you believe slavery right, if the Bible | opened lair, and prospertors | they were shut against him, six years later, opened fair, and prosperous, and happy: Sit is? But you say, we cannot admit prematurely old, friendless, homeless, and

that of many a criminal, whom the outraged and Clergy, what this nation calls the laws condemn to reap the bitter fruits of sanctions slavery. That Bible we re- crime. And how far he may be deserving So do you. You seek to introduce of commisseration, depends, in a measure, upon the nature of the act of which he was

convicted. It was this: He was seen, when on a journey, to be accompanied by a negro who, he acknowledged, was not his slave. The man was believed to be a runaway, and both were arrested, though the colored man soon were arrested, though the plane, however, after contrived to escape. Paine, however, authority will ever be a proper subject of was taken to the town where he had resided. Cossion in Anti-Slavery papers and meet- A neighbour there had lost a slave; the man who had eluded his captors-and who did not know him-was supposed to be this e says slavery is right, the Bible is a self-slave. The prisoner was accused of aiding slave. The prisoner was accurately is right, the bible is a seritried, found guilty, and sentenced to seven It is a matter of total indifference what the years of which he served as we have already

which he was accused. From the Narrative, we learn that of the crime, such as it was, he was really guilty, though his judges only The negro was the man he was supposed to be. For months he had lurked in concealment in the woods, where he would have died rather than have been taken. He appealed to Paine, as one whom he knew to be a friend to his people to aid him to escape, and he was guiding the poorfellow to a neighboring State when both were captured.

For the details of the story, the history, of life in a Southern prison, as well as much slavery. I have heard them declare that the interesting matter on the condition of society may be had, we presume, at all the Anti-Slavery offices.—A. S. Standard.

Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Governor Lowe of Maryland occupies considerable space in his message in declamation against Pennsylvania and in commendation of the forbearance and christian meekness of Maryland. The Governor neither likes the Pennsylvania laws, nor their method of administration, and is especially displeased that Hanaway has not been hung for treason. We commend the following to Governor Woods of Ohio as an evidence that excitement and agitation have entirely subsided under the influence of the peace

Let the Commonwealth [Pennsylvania] be given distinctly to understand that henceforth, words will give place to acts. You owe it to your honor, it is necessary to your peace, it is essential to your domestic security. Heretofore, the cry of "peace, peace, when there is no peace," has had the effect to embolden your assailants; who have learned to believe that, your indignant denunciations are mere occasional explosions of light wrath-mere elevations of the "Southern Safetyvalves," as they have insultingly termed Beware that your State does not become a mockery! Remember, that all the bitter curses which can afflict nations, a border warfare is the most direful. Consider the likelihood of that result, springing from the exasperated feelings of friends, relatives, and neighbors, when they gaze upon the mangled forms of such men as Ed. Gorsuch, who may hereafter be butchered, as he was, in the exercise of a Constitutional Right. But do not shut your eyes to the pregnant truth, that mman reason will master human passions. only so long as Hope points to relief by lawful means. Firmness now is patriotism .-Candor now is wisdom. It may be too late hereafter. With an abiding confidence in the mercy of Providence, whose fatherly eve public, I commit to your prudent councils

"Happily, most happily, the north and the south have spoken out, in favor of the Constitution as the basis of the Union. Great Constitutional victories have been achieved. through the peaceful agency of the ballotbox, in Georgia, Michigan, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, and even South Carolina, where the flame of agitation blazed highest. Yet, even in Georgia and Mississippi the ground has been taken. Such leaders as the last southern Union party were proud to follow, in the recent embittered intest, have unanimously sent forth the word of cantion to the north. Let us sincerely hope that the voices of patriotic men who have encountered much, suffered much and accomplished every thing, may not fall open unwilling or deluded ears. Shall domestic fends destroy our power, when the eyes of all nations are turned to the star of our empire, as the harbinger of their deliverance? Shall Kossuth blast Hungary witl the breath of our discord? Shall O'Brien. in his lonely exile, see the hope of Ireland pass down the horizon with the western sun May so incalculable a calamity be spared to the nations of the earth. And yet, when American blood is made to flow upon American soil, as a grateful libation to American fanaticism; when whole communities stand listlessly by, and a prostituted press and venal politicians are found, in the open day, to glory in the human sacrifice, when the law proclaims its own weakness from the bench, and treason stalks unpunished through the halls of justice; the nation can judge of the probable remoteness of that

Col. Berezenczer, one of Kossuth's suite, will remain in Washington, as we learn from the Telegraph, until he completes his arrangements for a journey to China and the East Indies, in search of a certain tribe of aborigines, reported by an English traveller, a few years ago, to live in China, and who speak the Hungarian language, and bear othr unmistakable evidences of affinity to the Hungarians. The other military companions of Gov. Kossuth, apart from M. Pulzsky and Secretaries Hajwik and Majy, will proceed to New York, where they will await further instructions.

PRICE OF NEGROES .- The Charleston Courier of Thursday, in relation to the sale of negroes, mentioned a day or two since,

In the Courier of the 8th instant, we mentioned the sale of forty-two negroes at an average of \$400 aach, as an evidence that this species of property is advancing in our State, and to prove that that assertion still holds good, we have only to state that one hundred and twenty-three, sold yesterday by P. J. Porcher, averaged as we have been informed, \$148 each, and that one gang of sixteen prime hands averaged \$512 50.

During the year ending June last there were imported into the United States, \$2,124,000 to terong is concerned. Its testimony can ef He was arrested on suspition, and convict- worth of brandy, and \$456,000 worth of other like to ask our correspondent, slave-dealers

From the Cincinnati Nonpareil, 16th. Colored Men's Convention.

A State Convention of the colored men of was completed by electing J. M. LANGSTON, of Oherlin, President; J. BOOKER, W. DARNES, Vice Presidents, and P. CLARK,

principal Secretary.

The object of the Convention is the amelioration of the condition of the colored people generally. The members are intelligent. and seem actuated by a single desire to promote the well being of their people in a way which shall be deemed advisable by meetings and conventions of this kind. The idea of colonization seems to be growing in favor with all parties, and among the many letters to the Convention, this sentiment is evidently predominant. The following is an extract from Cassius M. Clay's letter:

"For my part, much as I sympathize with Hungary and her noble sons, I have just as much heart for the wrongs of Africa and her sons! I care nothing for that "right" which regards caste-nothing for that philanthropy which extends not to all climes and colors. I have no faith in the permanent inferiority of nations. Virtue, patience, energy, self denial, and an eternal purpose to improve, may place the African where the Saxon now Whilst the opposite vices may degrade the Saxon below the African-I avoid no responsibility-my advice shall be given as freely as it is asked. So far as morals are concerned, you will find the best guide in the Christian teaching. So far as social interests are concerned you have a long probation before you. So long as the slavery of your race exists I regard social equality, even in the Free States, as impossible. as Burns has it, "A man's a man for a' that." I would advise universal education, as the first desideratum, rigid economy, in dress

and all baxuries. "The Blacks should get money. Let them go into trade, become farmers, manufacturers, when capital and employment are lacking let them combine and thus reduce the expense of living, and increase the productive power. With regard to "political rights" you must bide your time. The best road to political elevation lies through the road of industry and self respect; which will at last wear us into a generous magnanimity. Above all, let me, who am regarded (unjustly though it be) as a man of blood urge upon you obedience to the laws. After a while if your oppressors do not knock off your chains you will outgrow them! And may God defend the right?"

From the London Advertser of Dec. 24th. American Slaveholders and Slave Dealers.

A correspondent writes us, in reference to our leading article of yesterday, on American slavery, that the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, caking of the evils of slavery on Sunday evening, did, not apply the terms, "ruffians of their race," to slave-holders, but to slave-

It is right that we should make this rectification, of what the Hon, and Rev. gentleman said, if we conveyed a wrong impression of what fell from him. But when our correspondent adds, "that Mr. Noel's candor is too great, and his judgement too discriminating, to permit him to mix innecent men and y ones in the same sweeping condemnation," we do fondly and fervently hope that he speaks his own sentiments only, and not these of the Hon, and Rev. gentleman. To call slave-holders an innocent class of men, something for which we were not prepared om any of Mr. Noel's hearers. If, as the Hon, and Rev. gentleman is here represented, he regards slaveholders as innocent men, we do not well see with what justice he and others made a stand at the late Evangelical Alliance meeting, against admission even of the advocates of slavery into that body. We could indeed have wished that that stand had been still more decided, but still it was sufficient to draw down upon the heads of the Alliance, the vituperation and wrath of the pro-slavery Dr. Baird. Besides, Mr. Noel has, to our certain knowledge, publicly denounced slavery as the greatest curse of the present day, which he could not with any propriety have done, had he entertained the pinion ascribed to bim by our correspondent that the slave-owners are innocent men.

We, at any rate, consider them, speaking of them as a class, as men who are utterly lost to every feeling which ennobles, and to every principle which elevates, human nature-as men who systematically brutalize the minds, and slowly but surely destroy the bodies of the slaves. Nor is this the full amount of their enormity. They also jeopardize the souls of their unfortunate bondsmen. And therefore, if Mr. Noel will not, we can have no hesitation in saying of the slave-holders as a class, what he says, accorto our correspondent, only of the slavedealers .- they that are "the ruffians of their race." We cannot discern any material difference between the two classes-the slaveowners and the slave-dealers. To use a homely, but expressive phrase, there are six in the one and half a dozen in the other. If there were no slave-owners, there would be no slave-dealers. There is consequently, at the most, no greater difference between the classes, than there is between the thief and the receiver of stolen goods. What distinction the law makes between these two classes, those who are conversant with Old Bailey matters know full well. In the eye of morals and of religion, the difference ought to be still less. But with regard to American slavery, no one knows better than our correspondent, from his long residence on the other side of the Atlantic, that both classes -slave-owners and slave-dealers, are combined in one. Who, we should like to know, sells the slaves in the New Orleans and other Southern markets, but the slaveowners? And are not they then, we should

Fiendish Proscription.

In the U.S. House of Representatives, on Monday last, Mr. Clingman, of North Caro-Ohio, is now in session in the Baker Street lina, asked leave to offer the following de-

> Whereas, some of the States of this Union have, in their Constitutions, provided for the absolute exclusion of free negroes from their territory, while others have sought to obtain the same object by legislation; and whereas, complaints have at times been made by other States and nations; therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of the House of Representatives, it is the unquestionable right of each one of the States to exclude, either wholly or partially from her territory, negroes, either free or slaves, and confidence and admiration in the South; adthat the exercise of the right affords no just ded to which, are his various oratorial flourground of complaint to either States or na-

Objection was made, and the suspension of the rules to introduce the resolution refused, 68 against 71.

OFA bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Pennsylvania, prohibiting the immigration of free negroes into that State, under penalty of imprisonment from two to

A similar demonstration has been made in the Maryland legislature.

These transactions are taking place before the eyes of Kossuth, but they seem to make no impression upon his mind; for whether he is in Pennsylvania, Maryland, or Washington for the time being, he is equally voluble in his praises of this free and mighty republic.' It is possible that he may yet see a veritable slave hunt; and the victim chained and carried back to bondage, in the course of his tour; but we are forced to believe that, if he should witness a score of such cases, he would still play the part of the 'Artful Dodger,' and refuse to utter any other language than that of fulsome panegyric. He the champion of down-trodden humanity! Even Hungary cannot safely trust him, after

Man-Market.

"They hunt every man his brother with a net. So they oppress a man and his house. They pant for the dust on the poor man's head. He lieth in wait secretly, as a lion in his den; he lieth in wait to catch the poor. Woe unto you-ye bind heavy burdens, not enter the shop. They dared not go forth grevious to be borne and lay them on men's to labor. They hid in garrets and cellars. shoulders. Woe to the oppressing city."-

Was committed to jail a negro boy 30 or 35 years old, who calls his name Rutu.— (He was free by will.)

Negro girl Ellen, 12 years old, will be sold Was committed to jail, boy Daniel, 30

years old, "has a scar on the left side of his neck." Also, Spencer, 25 years old, "with a fine open countenance. Also committed, a boy, Alfred, 40 or 45 years old. Also, boy Renben, 45 years old,

says he belongs to Dr. Trask, (a Vermonter.) The above are from the La, Floridan. From Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Some New Orleans papers a few more specimens | have toiled along on foot through the drift-Ran away my boy Edward, a painter, 25

years old, \$50 reward. Ran away my boy Adam 21 years old-

Committed, negro man, calling his name James. Owner requested, &c.

Committed, runaway Lewis-"has a scar

on his left leg and some upper teeth out." Committed, runaway girl Lucinda, 20 years old-"has two or three scars on her

Committed, runaway woman Dorcas, 25 or 30 years old-"is either simple or crazy." | ing hearts. Ran away, mulatto woman Jane 40 years old-"freekles on her face, and scar near

Ran away slave Sam, 30 years old-"a good cook and dining servant-has a wife.' Ran away Robert Beed, 35 years old-"has a dissatisfied look"-\$100 reward.

Ran away yellow woman Fanny, 30 years old—"very active—has a black fellow for a husband." Run away negro man Henry. mulatto-"has a scar on his right cheek. reads and writes,"-\$200 reward.

Ran away boy John, aged 30, "very light colored, might be mistaken for a white man, has long wavy hair, has a wife and may be lurking in the vicinity.'

Ran away mulatto boy Sinnot, speaks French and English-"is a good cook and

Ran away mulatto boy Charley, 10 years old—"well made and likely. He took a herse which was found 12 miles from Jefferson city" \$200 reward. (Noble little fel-

Ran away boy Ned, 30 years old-"forehead broad and high, broad, heavy shoulders, is a carpenter by trade and can read and write, may claim to be free." (Can't support

We add a specimen or two of business

CASH FOR NEGROES .- The subscriber, a likely negroes-men, women, boys or girls for plantation use, for which the highest negroes that they are disposed to sell, cann t League.

do better than by advising the subscriber by note through the Post Office. JOHN C. RONALD.

CASH FOR NEGROES .- The subscriber having permanently located in the city of St. Louis, takes this method of informing the public that he is prepared, at all times, to pay the highest cash prices for negroes of every description, and can at all times be found at Barnum's City Hotel,

ORATORICAL FLOURISHES.-The N. O. Delta inquires why certain southern whig papers suport Webster, and adds:

JOHN MANTTINGLY.

"The answer, no doubt, is, that his course on the Compromise question has inspired ishes about the sacredness of the Union."

From the New York Evangelist. The Fugitive Slave Law.

I have recently become acquainted with some facts in reference to the operation of the Fugitive Slave Law, which are sufficiently interesting and important to be made public. For obvious reasons I must omit the names of places. The facts may be relied

In one of the cities of New England, there is a small Baptist church of colored people. It consists of 120 members. Of hese 60 had escaped from Southern bondage, and were consequetly on the list of the oscribled by the Fugitive Slave Law. The ld law had become a dead letter. Unconcious of danger they were pursusng, industriously and cheerfully, their several avocations, when this dreadful edict was announce ed. The panic was terrible. Fathers were in danger of being torn from their wives and their children. Mothers were liable, at any moment, to be hurried away from their families. As it is the law of slavery, that the child is to follow the womb which bore it, the children of these mothers, born of free fathers, baptized in free churches, and educated in free schools, were liable at any time to be manacled and sold to Southern taskmasters. In consternation the little church met, and with prayers and tears implored the aid of

The slave-hunter was immediately after them. Writs were out for their arrest .--They trembled by day and by night. They dared not appear in the street. They dared Affectionate daughters conveyed food to the father, whom the slave-hunter, like a bloodhound, was tracking out. The church, poor From a quantity of southern papers before and feeble as it was, raised \$500 to aid their us we make the following "quotations" re- helplessness and terror. The alternative bespecting our peculiarly American business. fore the victims was terrible. They must either be dragged back into slavery; or abandoning their families, exile themselves alone, in poverty and friendlessness, or selling out, at any sacrifice, all their little concerns, trudge their weary way, with their by sheriff. Also, woman, Venus, aged 18, and their little ones, to the cold North, where there was no home to receive them no friends to greet them, and where perhaps starvation was to be their lot. But any doom was preferable to the doom of slavery.

Nearly all these persons, whose only crime is that they love liberty, have fled from the stars and stripes of our free republic, to find protection beneath the banner of monarchical England. Some escaped in vessels to ing snows to Canada. Some selling their little all, and aided by the contributions of their Christian friends, have taken the railcars with their children, and escaped to the tirce soil of Queen Victoria. Some vet remain. They hope that the opposition which has been manifested towards the law, that the warm denunciation which it has encountered from so many generous hearts, may dissuade the slave-hunter from attempting to molest them. But they live in constant terror. Every now and then there is a rumor, that their dreaded foe has been seen prowling about their dwellings, looking with evil eye upon their children. The announcement sends the blood rushing back upon the faint-

No pen can describe the sufferings which have been and still are endured. They feel that in the darkest night of despotism, a more tyrannical edict never crushed human hearts. Those who have escaped into Siberian exile, have encountered a fate almost as deplorable as that of those who are left behind. The friends they love, and whose sympathies they prize, they have lost forever. The church where they loved to meet, to sing and to pray, finding solace for the woes of life in the anticipation of immortal blessedness, they can never enter more .-Those warm homes, where they enjoyed that social companionship which the affect ionate race love so well, they have exchanged for loneliness, poverty and suffering.

Is not a law, of which this is not its exaggerated, but natural operation, a disgrace to the age, and a tenfold disgrace to the country which tolerates it? Is it not expecting too much even of fallen human nature, to think that Christians and patriots can contemplate it with silent complacency? There is a God of justice! He will cause even the wrath of man to praise him. But his ear will not forever be closed to the cry of the JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.

oppressed. Brunswick, Me., Jan. 1852.

Kossuth has been made a Vice Presideut of the National Bible Society. Doubtless the intention was to honor the "Rible Society" by making Kossuth one of its officers-but we must confess it is a melancholy evidence of the worldliness of the Society, resident of this city, wishes to purchase some and of its utter destitution of that simplicity which is the living feature of christianity We are ashamed of such things, and if Kosprice in cash will be paid. Persons having suth is not we are ashamed of him. - Carson

We expressed the opinion last week that Joseph C. Miller fell a victim to the vengeance of Maryland kidnappers and their accomplices. We have now before us evidence which must remove from every candid mind all doubt upon the subject, and lead to the inevitable conclusion that he was murdered.

Letters from the neighborhood where Miller resided inform us, that his body has been care- that he did not mean to excuse the clergy fully examined for the third and fourth times, and that poison was found in the stomach ! -The friends of the deceased were not satisfied home and burried, they insisted on having it taken up and re-examined. The examination was made by Dr. J. W. Hutchison, assisted by Dr. Dickey. The result is stated in a letter examining the neck there was found no contusion, extravasation of blood, or injury of the blood vessels, as there must have been if his death had been produced by strangulation .-The tongue was in its natural position, and not did not hang himself. The stomach and bowels were found to be almost entirely empty, and in a highly congested, inflammatory condition .-The villous coat was nearly destroyed. The vessel of the membranes of the brain were somewhat congested, and a small quantity of serum was found in the ventricles. The physicians felt confident that poison had been pretty freely used, and that the hanging did not take place till after death. The muscles under the marks on the back of the wrists were very much contused, and there was considerable extravasation of blood. It is probable that these marks were produced by handcuffs.

The body, after this examination, was again burried; but such was the anxiety and excitement prevailing in the neighborhood, that it was once more exhumed for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, what kind of poison had been used. The Doctors (Hutchison and Dickey,) analyzed the contents of the stomach and bowels, applying the usual arsenical tests, in a variety of forms, and in every instance revealed the presence of the poison.

There cannot, therefore, be the slightest doubt that the unfortunate man was killed by the administration of arsenic, and his body afterwards hung to the tree where it was found. The supposition that he took the poison voluntarily for the purpose of self-destruction, and hung himself besides, is too preposterous to be entertained for a moment. No. The poison must have been treacherously or foreibly administered by other hands than his own; and the guilty parties, to sercen themselves from the consequences of their crime, unquestionably placed the body in the position in which it was found. Other circumstances corroborate this view of the case. If miller came out to Stemmer's Run in the cars, he must have arrived there at a comparitively early hour in the evening; and if he committed suicide, it is natural to conclude that clothing upon his body was found dry! How lowing is from the Mirror: poison had done its work, and they had had found upon Miller's hands. How could be tie the ice. the knots with such an incumbrance? And if carefully replace them? The supposition is absurd. Another fact should also be mentioned, viz: that the railroad ticket which Miller conductor before reaching that place. The circumstances all point to but one conclusion, and that is, that Miller was foully murdered.

We have it on good authority that Merritt, who testified that Miller had acknowledged Rachel Parker to be a slave and consented for a pecuniary reward that she should be taken, is one of the most consumate liars and scoundrels unhung. He has been charged with pashis character will be ready.

The charge against M'Creary for assault and false imprisonment will come before the Grand master the annoyance of a trial by daylight. Jury in Baltimore to-day, and if a bill is found, The creature actually had the impudence to an effort will be made to have the whole matter tried about three weeks hence. Witnesses were to go from West Nottingham to testify before the Grand Jury, and when the regular trial rivaled for impudence, and his appearance comes on, the supply of evidence from that "among the sons of God" seemed to place neighborhood will be abundant.

Miller was murdered in Maryland. The evidence of the fact will no doubt be placed before seen whether he will exhibit the same official zeal in ferreting out the murderers as he did to procure the conviction of the innocent and estimable Hanway. We shall also see of what tion of this atrocious case? Have the conduc-

own State have any rights, save to be the tools of the Slave Power, or that they owe any duty, save that of catching fugitive slaves?

> From the Carson League. The Right Sort of a Revival.

A modern Doct, of Divinity, said, "one of the great revivals of this stirring rapid age may God grant it speedily) would be a revival of the spirit of the good Samaritan, in all our brethren of the Laity." He added, also,

for "their innumerable omissions." Now that is all the revival we want in this world. Get the spirit of the "good Samaritan," and you have the spirit of Heavenwith the post mortem examinations made in mankind need to become "neighbors," and Maryland, and after the body had been brought the relievers of each other. We may not have so much religion as to forget humanity. And what a terrible religion is that that takes sides against humanity? Such is the religion of all slave states, and all despotic states in the world. The religion of Russia. now before us, from a responsible source. On Austria and Italy sides with the tyrants that crush the poor people to the dust, and shut up the mouths of all good men. And it is also true of England and America. Did the religion of England take sides with the oppressed, then would the poor landless Irishmen and Englishmen be land holders and at all wounded, which is another proof that he comfortable livers. Then would every slave drop his chains and clap his hands and exult in Freedom. Did the religion of our country side with the oppressed, every dramshop would be pulled to pieces, and their contents descroyed, and with all the fury of war. We have a right to hate and destroy dramshops,

for they hate and destroy us. Now we have had a great many revivals in this country and Europe, and they have been called christian revivals. And don't satisfy us. We stand and cry to Heaven and and Europe, is, that we have no revivals of the Samaritan spirit. The revivals we have not learnt is, "who is our neighbor? How come these ignorant, ragged, starving, polluted men and women about our streets, thieving and swearing and fighting and doing every evil thing with so few to care for them? Such a revival turns from earthly pomp and grandeur and fashion and all the objects of worldliness, and spend the first efforts to purify and save them. It does not spend itself on costly houses, or waste its funds in any worldly useless way.

Now that is all the revival we want in this world. It would make our earth a heaven. There would not be a slave, a drunkard, wronged man in it. We have Samaritans as many such revivals as we now have of what are called "religious revivals," and many good christians come of these revivals, we would have a legislature that would give us good laws. There would be no license of the rum trade-no women driven to prostitution-no children to theft and crimes of all kinds, by poverty and want. Our revivals are in fault and responsible for these crimes. They are not of the right kind.

Only think-if all our churches were made up of good Samaritans, where would be dramshops and drunkenness, and violation, and crime and poverty and sorrow-all gone-gone forever.

THRILLING SCENE ON THE EAST RIVER .-The New York evening papers of Tuesday record quite an exciting and fearful scene on he did so immediately afterwards. Now there the East river between that city and Brookwas a heavy rain during that night, but the lyn on the morning of that day. The fol-

shall this be accounted for, except upon the We have to record a very rare event tosupposition that the body was placed there by his murderes after the rain was over, when the to Williamsburgh. The ice was so firmly frezen that the steamboats could not make time to bring him, by some other conveyance their way through it, and persons who were than the railroad, from Baltimore? It is also anxious to cross to New York, to attend to to become emigrants. The whole address we efficient future operations. Let us at least, re- love too well the cause of freedom in Europe stated on reliable authority that mittens were business, risked their lives, by walking on About 10,000 or 12,000 persons crossed between the South and Fulton Ferries. Of these upwards of 200 were fehe took the mittens off for that purpose, is it to males. The ice commenced breaking about be supposed that at the very moment when he 10 o'clock, and a frightful scene ensued. A was to launch himself into eternity, he would large number of persons were on sheets of broken ice, and were rescued after great difficulty. It was rumored that some were lost,

but we could not ascertain this to be a fact. It was 12 o'clock, before the adventurers purchased at Baltimore was found in his pock- were all rescued from their perilous predicaet; whereas, if he had gone to Stemmer's Run ment. It was reported that several of the in the cars, it would have been delivered to the soldiers stationed at Governor's Island availed themselves of the bridge. A brig lying near Fulton Ferry was struck with the ice when it commenced moving, and she sunk almost instantly. No doubt but other similar accidents occurred.

was actually selected by the citizens of that place to go to Baltimore to convey their insing counterfeit money, and with almost every- vitation to the illustrious Fugitive, was Comthing else that is disreputable. If he turns up missioner McAllister, the very basest of the as a witness in the case hereafter, the proofs of whole tribe of Northern slave-catchers, and the only one, so far as we know who has darkness of the early morning, to save the him beyond successful competition in that line; but if his sulphurous majesty does not send his hat to McAllister, he will prove the Executive of that State, when it will be of a rival who has beat him all hollow !- Pa.

SLAVE TRADE IN BEGGAR CHILDREN. -The German authorities have lately checked a slave trade that has been carried on by stuff the Governor of Pennsylvania is made, German speculators for some time. The and whether he will deem it any part of his du- latter have bought or hired of parents their ty to protect the lives and liberties of those over children, sent them to London to beg, and live on their profits. A man named Stumpf the evidence of Miller's murder is so clear and 14 and 16 years of age, by paying 18 shilunquestionable, that the Press of Philadelpia lings down, and a promise of 150 shillings free colored Americans, that the chains may and the State generally, hitherto so apathetic, more at the end of two years, and took may exhibit some degree of emotion, and in them to Cologue, where he received another are slaves. The presence of the free is obthe name of outraged Justice demand of the party, so that he was on his way to London authorities of Maryland a through examina-tion of this atrocious case? Have the conducnumber of them. Stumpf was given to the brethren. It is important for slavery that tors of the Press of Pennsyvania talked so long Hessian police, and the children taken care the free colored population be kept from and so exclusively of the "rights" of the South, of. It is said that more children are got in that they have forgotten that the people of their lialy for this purpose than from Germany.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

WHEN GOD COMMANDS TO TAKE THE TRUMPET AND BLOW A DOLOROUS OR A JARRING BLAST, IT LIES NOT IN MAN'S WILL WHAT HE SHALL SAY OR out of all the states where such an infamous WHAT HE SHALL CONCEAL .- Milton.

SALEM, OHIO, FEBRUARY 7, 1852.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets March 7th.

Colonization Society.

American Society was recently held in Wash-State-North and South-are at one on this point, that the colored population must be expelled or enslaved.

and it is one as crafty and systematic as it is wicked. We listened to a development of its plans and the arguments for its support, in the -with the falsehood upon its front-that Colonization is the remedy of slavery, and an endorsement of the means that are crushing the poor among us. Slavery, was a monstrous evil. a foul blot, a black stain. All the good, the humane desired its removal. There were but two earth, "Oh! for a revival of the spirit of the good plans proposed: Immediate Emancipation, and Samartian." The trouble in this country, Colonization. The former was impracticable. Colonization. The former was impracticable; and if possible, would be undesirable. It would be a curse to the slave-to the emancipator, and the whole community. Some years since The Executive Committee, to the Subscribers one hundred slaves were emancipated in Virginia, and brought to York, Pa. They were landed there at the commencement of winter. among a Dutch population, who had no employment and no favor for them-but they had the whole world before them, except Virginia, as their overseer informed them, when he landed them across the line, in which to make their living. And what was the result-why before spring, one half of their number were in jail-and the other half were the terror of the enough, but few good Samaritans. Had we whole neighborhood. They had absolutely laid a plot to burn the town. Such were the results of immediate emancipation.

> He refered to the legal persecution and expulsion of the colored citizens from Indiana and other States, with cool indifference, except as They would be expelled, crushed and degraded here. As emigrants to Liberia, they would become intelligent freemen and christians, cetablishing a free government-diffusing christianity and regenerating a continent.

"middle passage" arrangement in their vessels, immediate response, as an act of justice to us. to the conduct of such men as we were not informed.

ry to such of the colored population as choose could look upon only as a disguised, but cool ceive enough of our just dues to meet our en- willingly to see its consistency, and glory savindication of continued slavery. A justifica- gagements and come out clear at the years' end. erificed for the aid of such tyrants. tion of that prejudice and policy which is erushing a race, according to his own showing, of noble minds who are capable of emancipating and regenerating all the world, except our demoeratic christians here at home. They would never renounce their prejudice and oppression. No not even through the instrumentality of tion none the less important. those missionaries who are alone competent to effect the conversion of the savages of Africa. There is no hope of abolishing slavery and the paper—we hope there will be few such. It is erry; and positive approval of the blessings of noble expression in the countenances of the THE CLIMAX OF SHAMELE-SNESS .- The they shall learn from our transported slaves, man who figured most prominent in the they will utterly forbid their traffic with us in be compelled to return in ballast. Such was get the paper at its lowest price. the idea prominent through the speech.

To pretend that the colonization society,-the especial pet of Henry Clay, of Daniel Webster. and the pro-slavery priesthood, is the only ever tried and surrendered a slave in the means for the overthrow of slavery, is an insult to the intelligence of the community to which we were, hardly prepared to listen, and we mouth a speech to Kossuth, filled with high- think that few political backs would have the ounding enlogiums of Liberty and expres- effrontery to offer it. Even Daniel Webster sions of sympathy for him as a fugitive from | did not undertake it, in his speech at Washingoppression. Satan has hitherto stood un- ton. It takes a divine of twenty year's standing, (such the speaker informed us he was,) to exhibit such effrontery.

There might we know be another reason: Daniel Webster was speaking to slave owners, himself incapable of appreciating the merits | Congressmen and priests-our Rev. Lecturer slavery, in the abolition town of Salem.

County Freemen, as a clear and concise state-

THE COLONIZATION PLOT.

The great conspiracy against the colored people of the U.S. assumes more consistency daily. The plot is to expatriate all the be more securely fastened upon those that noxious to the slaveholders, who dread the influence of their example, and fear the rethem from the country. This scheme proposes three modes of action. 1. To popularize the obnoxious plan of

colonization, so justly abhorred by our colored citizens. 2. To legislate the free people of color

act can be perpetrated. tive project of the "Ebony Line of Steamwhich is to transport the colored population by ship loads to Liberia.

Here we have a systematic plot to the colored people of this country out of this This Association, which is but a conspiracy ciety has waked up full of new zeal. Nor-ternity in the support of liberty in Europe, by against the liberty and lives of colored men, is thern newspapers recommend the society now thriving under the auspices of the Fugitive and publish articles in favor of the Ebony Slave Law, and the interests and prejudices of Line. The legislature of Indiana has pasthis pro-slavery nation. The anniversary of the a friend that he fears (?) other states will folington. The Representives of every depart- low this example. And they will. A simiment of pro-slavery united in fraternal co- lar law has just been proposed in the Pennoperation-Whig and Democrat-Church and sylvania legislature. And Virginia proposes removal of free negroes from the State.— Mr. Clay advises (!) the colored people to Colonization is now as it was in the begin- as it is not probable that they will be long ning, but a plot for the perpetuation of slavery; suffered to live in this country! Mr. Webster takes similar ground in his address to the Colonization Society in Washington on

Tuesday. He said: It was a genuine old fashion Colonization speech ted from Ireland to the United States, greatly to the advantage of Ireland. The emigration of colored persons from this country to ration of the two races, he argued was indispensible for the elevation of the blacks.

So the abommable plan gains impetus, and an act of injustice and oppression is proposed which would disgrace the country come to his knowledge.

of the Bugle.

whenever known. The bills are made out in sin, not mercy and truth to abound. accordance with the published terms of the pa- We may expect from it, from the American ment for a year in advance-will get the two years subscription for \$3-the advance price.

We beg our friends who receive bills, to conhistorical. His facts were highly complimenta- meet all our liabilities, publish the paper for the blood hounds at the North. rest of the year and leave us capital in hand for We sorrow to see him seek such aid. We

traders, and in that new, stern virtue, which the paper will be stopped. The Committee God speed in his Southern mission. We know prefer, for their own sake as well as for that of too well the price success will cost him. the subscribers, that all should take advantage Defeat in his plans, will be victory for the designed to effect the exclusion of colored

ly or quite purged from this class of "patrons." | SLAVE!"

rent volume and thus save the charge which stop. The following are the will be added if they delay till after the close of their subscription year.

We append the following from the Essex | ties, much might be done. If but one subscri- mously adopted :to be efficient co-workers in your respective of the parties in the United States. localities.

By order of the Executive Committee. BENJ. BOWN, JAMES BARNABY. M. R. ROBINSON.

A Voice from Ireland.

The Free Soil papers, we believe without exception, imitate the American and Foreign Auti-Slavery Society, in approving and vindicating the silence of Kossuth on the slavery question. The Boston Commonwealth is quite 3. To push through Congress the decep- out of humor with the Liberator, for its sayings -and talks about the lack of "common sense" in its Elitor. The True Democrat says, "extremes have met," Garrison and the ultra staveholders, in their opposition to Kossuth. To land of their birth, into a foreign clime. In this Mr. Garrison replies that Free Soilers and furtherance of this plan the colonization so- Union men, seem to have an unaccountable frasilence about slavery in America. And really to us, the meeting of these two latter classes on this platform of silence, seems a little more settling in that state, and Mr. Clay writes to questionable in point of policy, then the former.

It is true that whatever silence prevails in regard to American Slavery, is compensated for by unwonted noise and confusion about Euroto go still further and provide by law for the pean freedom. But with that we are not alto-

We have always thought that Kossuth was take passage in the Ebony Line for Liberia, less to be censured for his silence, than the delegation of the American and Foreign Society, for before hand inviting and endorsing it.

The following rebuke for this complicity before the fact, -comes to us across the Atlantic Emigration was the prominent idea of most timely. It is from those who may be Presbyterian Church in Salem, on Monday last. this age. A million and a half had emigra-deemed in one sense lookers on, and thus qualified to give a disinterested decision; not that they are indifferent spectators. Far from it .-Africa, was equally practicable, especally it They are hearty co-workers in the cause of encouraged by the government. It was Freedom, and their carnestness has prompted destined to produce great good. The sepathe rebuke. We thank them for it, in the name of freedom, and the American slave; deserted as he is by his fellows in oppression, it would be balm to his wounded spirit could it

As suggested in these resolutions, we doubt not that the popular example of Kossuth will n future find many imitators. Indeed he is himself but walking in the footsteps of very The Publishing Agent this week sends bills numerous and illustrious predecessors. But to all our Ohio subscribers who are in arrears this granting indulgence by Anti-Slavery men. for one year or more. If there are mistakes in will prove fatal to any combination of influence any of the bills-they will be gladly corrected against slavery. It will cause cowardice and

per. Two dollars per annum being charged for and Foreign Committee and their associates. the time since the price of the paper was raised and from Kossuth himself still further concesand one dollar and fifty cents for the previous sions to slavery. Kossuth at the North, while time, that is for the period when the advance consorting with professed Anti-Slavery men, price was one dollar per annum. The Publish. has been silent in regard to the wrong-and ing Agent is authorized in cases where delin- frequent and loud in his approval of this slavequent subscribers pay up, and also pay an ad- holding government and Union. What will vance subscription, to remit the extra charge for he be likely to do among slaveholders themdelinquency equal to the time for which they selves? He wants their blood clotted dollars. it was an argument for their Colonization .- pay in advance. So that a delinquent who They will buy as many muskets as those of the pays a year's delinquency and also makes pay- Secretary or members of the American and Foreign Society, and he is now on his way to St. Louis and New Orleans to obtain them.

No man on whom the smell of Abolitionism sider our necessities and the justice of our has passed, whatever his public character on his claim. We have now turnished then with the private virtues can travel that route in his Steamers, received his especial approbation. It paper for one, two, three or more years—with. company; should be attempt it Hangman Foote the Standard are occupied with the proceedings would render practicable the transportation of out any return on their part. If any are too would leave him dangling upon the arms of of the Anti-Slavery Bazaar, recently held in the whole colored population of the country. poor to pay and the paper is deemed useful in some oak or hickory. His Anti-Slavery friends Boston, By Ann Warken Waston. It is a They proposed to transport them to Africa for their families or neighborhoods—we shall still who have escorted and honored him here, and document of rare value. It is interesting for \$10 per head! Whether to secure this surpri- gladly furnish it to them when informed of the have counseled his silence, must leave him to its historic reminiscences-for its corcise and lasing economy they proposed also, to adopt the facts. From those who are able to pay, we ask an cross the Mississippi unattended, or commit him cid presentation of the objects and measures of The Committee need the money now, to meet McAlister of Harrisburgh, or Judge Kane of uncompromising vindication of unpopular But we will not follow the speaker further in their engagements for paper, printing, &c. Philadelphia, who can without inconvenience truths, which are nevertheless vital to the suchis details. A large portion of the address was The debts now due on the Buyle would enable us to become spaniels at the South, as they have been cess of our enterprise. We shall give some

The radical Anti-Slavery papers at the East, No honor or aid such as honest men should we are happy to learn, have never been more esteem, can come of it, to the cause or its ad- thank us, we are sure, for its publication. The prosperous than now. Shall our paper in the vocate. We shall be greatly surprised if si- daguerreotype, of the original engraving, which West languish, not for want of donations, but lines at the South shall be sufficient to purshase suggested it to the poet, was copied as a paintfor the payment of its subscription list. Our the aid that Kossuth seeks. Silence in regard ing, on a large scale and presented to the Fart territory is broader than theirs and its cultiva- to the evils of slavery, will do at the North. We recently held in this place. Mr. A. CANFORD of are here remarkably accommodating and easily Litchfield, Medina, Co., was the artist and donor. Perhaps some who find a heavy bill of ar- satisfied. But at the South they must have Its excellence as a picture challenged the admirearage to pay, may feel too poor to continue the actual condemnation of the evils of universal lib- ration of all who saw it. The sad, thoughtful. slave-trade in America by any efforts. Moral the intention of the committee, in future to chattel slavery. If Kossuth shall find it in his loving ones—might well suggest the thoughts and legislative means it seems, are here alike prevent the running up of large bills as in the heart to pay the price they ask, they may perinefficient. But our efforts at colonization will past. If therefore the bills we now send out chance shower upon him their robber gold. enlightened and elevate the savage African are not responded to within a reasonable period, But in this view of the case we can bid him no thoughts in the countenances of his picture.

Kossuth meeting at Harrisburgh, and who human souls. And our Christian slave ships of the opportunity for advance payment—and cause of General freedom. It is so, Kossuth people from Indiana, was put through its himself being judge. In his speech at Cleve-Occasionally letters are received from post- land on Monday last, most solemnly and truth- the 22d ult. This bill does not directly promasters, stating that subscribers refuse their fully he said: "Would despots fight and gain papers, and that too, after having taken them have they ever fought and gained, to make na- State. But imposes heavy penalties upon for one, two or more years without pay. This tions free? I appeal to the conscience of Erin. must be negligence or knavery without palia- to God, and to history. HE WHO SIDES tion or excuse. We trust our list is now near- WITH DESPOTS WILL BECOME THIER

Those of our subscribers in Ohio who know Alas! how true -- our government -- our themselves to be indebted, but do not receive church-our people present their millions of sons, who by the Constitution are permitted bills this week, will understand that whatever degraded and enslaved witnesses to its truth. they owe, is for a less period than one year, and And Kossuth will not escape. Aye he has not and carry about them a certificate of their we hope they will hasten to remit for the cur- escaped, the power of the despot. But we will right to eat and labor in the State. Indiana

RESOLUTIONS:

At a Meeting of the Dublin Anti-Slavery So-Will not our friends also make efforts to en- ciety, held in Eustace-street; Dublin, the 7th was addressing those who profess abhorrence of large the subscription list. By a little indivi- of First Month, (January,) 1852, the following dual effort of friends in their respective locali- resolutions were offered, discussed, and unani-

ber was added at each office to which we now 1. That this Meeting has read with grave ment of the nefarious plottings and workings of address our papers, our list would receive an disapprobation the report of an interview beincrease of several hundred. Dont wait for tween a deputation of the American and For-Agents to visit you and to do this work. It is eign Anti-Slavery Society and Lewis Kossuth, a useless expense of time labor and money to late Governor of Hungary, on his arrival in New York, in which, after presenting an ofsend them about the country to do that which ficial address of welcome and sympathy, the emigrants who arrived during the year, and you can as well do among your neighbors at a deputation intimated that "no reply was de- 16,000 have been reduced to their present destiless expense. The enterprise is yours as truly sired," on the ground that, as the nation's tution by intemperance. as ours. The Committee are but your agents, guest, he should be absolved from any exwhile they stand in their lot, they look to you pression of sympathy which might compromise his cause by implicating him with any Christian Advocate, that one of the delegates

2. That this meeting considers that in thus soluntarily releasing Louis Kossuth from the Northern Methodist Conference, is a slaveholdduty incumbent upon him, as upon every er. To be sure there is nothing wonderful in one, to express sympathy with the down- this, except as it shows how entirely the church trodden millions of republican America, the North is separated from slavery.

deputation have, according to the extent of heir influence, inflicted a serious injury on the Anti-Slavery cause, by establishing a dangerous precedent for every other visitor to the United States who may plead absorbing claims or peculiar interests as a release from personal effort for the slave, or the ex-

pression of sympathy for his wrongs. RICHARD D. WEBB, SECRETARY GEORGE ADDEY, RICHARD ALLEN.

WILLIAM FISHER, JOSEPH FISHER. WILLIAM WEEB. Members of Committee

Said Kossuth at the Pittsburgh festival

JOSEPH ALLEN,

HEWETSON EDMONDSON.

"A Glorious Deed."

"You have conquered Mexico with a handful of your brave men, -and a glorious deed it was. Can it be that Kossuth is acquainted with the history and object of this Mexican conquest and speak of it as 'glorious.' A war commenced upon a weak and defenceless people-without provocation and solely for plunder and the exension of slavery? The conquests made by Cortes and Pizzarro, the conquests of Poland by Russia and of Hungary by Austria and her ally-were honorable compared with this. They professed absoluteism and conquered by divine right. This nation professed democracy and conquered Mexico that she might extend human chattelism over an immense territory from from which it had been recently excluded. Such declarations cannot fail to depreciate the Hungarian in the estimation of all consistent lovers of universal freedom. Commendation of a war for slavery extension, is too dear a price to pay for muskets with which to assert Hungarian to freedom. Truth and justice in such a cause is more potent than bayonets or cannon balls. Mrs. Swisshelm says that when this was

A Rebuke.

uttered the audience hung their heads. And

well they might.

On Monday last Rev. Dr. Aikin of Cleveland addressed Kossuth in behalf of the clergy of that city, Kossuth in concluding his reply

"Let me entreat you to pray fervently that n no part of the world Religion should be profaned by degrading it to an instrumentality of oppression and despotism.

This though doubtlessly unconsciously administered, was a severe rebuke to the time serving Dr. who has of late been so industriously employed in this very work of sustaining American "oppression and despotism," by all the authority which the religion of the Presbyterian church can bestow. If the Dr. shall in accordance with this exhortation put up the "fervent prayer," - We pray that it may be the "effectual prayer," which shall result in a

portions of the report next week.

Slaves of Martinique.

publish on our last page is familiar to some of our readers, though all to whom it is not, will

Indiana Negro Ecclusion Bill. - The bill final passage in the Senate of that State on hibit colored persons from coming into the any white man who shall employ or feed any colored person not a citizen, of the State at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. It also requires all colored perto reside in the State, to register their names is the Austria of our northern States.

North Carolina .- A Correspondent of the True Wesleyan from North Carolina, says that the Wesleyan Churches there, are still receiving accessions to their number, and remain firm and uncompromising in their po-

Pauperism in Massachusetts. - Twenty-seven thousand six hundred and seventy-four persent have been supported as paupers in Massachusetts during the last year-2,000 of these were

It is stated on the authority of the Richmond from the Western Virginia Conference to the

rds. Between t dollars were paid

Methodist

thim were fascinat

NO. 21.

on Saturday last, a

ple assembled in Sal

Hungarian. He tar

ldressed on behalf of

arshal, to which he re-

ries circulated of his

pressed his decided of

s show and expense-

e that every thing po

for the benefit of

Kossuth in

Nothing can well exce ood with which the of Slavery localities lifference between the South. The former unexion with slave heat the Northern per be separate. While the eparation, but are con edge the Union. Mea w commenced in V paration of the churc e Pittsburgh conferen with the Western Virgi memorial praying for al on to be sent to the n

ti the Virginia Metho In dissolving this 1 ect to hear Ohio and I s in abolition districts the credit of the cep as evidence of their

The Wheeling Gazet the reasons for this o

h would strengthen t inference by adding the large Methodist It would unite the c s with a conference tire civil as well as r It would avoid the c ditionist preachers u

It would remove ch all ministers re a slave State, mus liences upon all crences unfavorable

It would enable the ely in the moral, rel ulture of the colo ives being impugned By the Baltimore and Conference, will give cess to all parts of it, together will be enable

BREVIT

The new system of the roving successful. Ti neity, simultaneously and in such manner as t

The population of San

to that of New York in An official notice from ost master, states tha Philadelphia for New Y

A Homestea | Exemp n New Hampshire on The number of Am World's Fair, was 10,00

The board of Alderm unanimous vote, the invisit Louisville.

J. F. Benjamin has be

tor from Louisiana. The Supreme Court Wheeling bridge must elevated.

The Bill against K perjury has been ingore C. M. Burleigh is le

Bucks and Montgomery Mr. Filmore has dete for the Presidency.

A rich silver mine ! New Mexico. There is to be a new

ted at Ashtabula. Gerrit Smith a Las

Attorney in the case of the meanness to objeing as counsel for the that he was not a lawy Plication of several me admitted ex-gratia, o guished ability, learn Mr. Smith proposes defence, the unconstitu he appears especially t

The friends of the M had a hearing before at Boston, John Pierpe ers appeared as advoca

A majority of the bus, voted against jo the reception of Kos

Jenny Lind try until May.

Methodist Church.

year can well exceed the crafty falsewhich the Methodist Church in shery localities attempts to assert her tion with slavery. There is this some between the brethren North and The former wish to retain their exist with slave holders, but would earlie Northern people, by pretending to separate. While the latter really desire aration, but are compelled to acknowlge the Union. Measures have, however a commenced in Virginia, looking to a ration of the churches in that State from Patsburgh conference and their Union with the Western Virginia Conference. A enorial praying for this object, in circulaon to be sent to the next General Confer-

tithe Virginia Methodist shall be successdissolving this Union. We shall exto bear Ohio and Pennsylvania Methodm abolition districts, taking to themselves the credit of the ceparation, and claiming s evidence of their immaculate Anti-Sla-

the Wheeling Gazette gives the following

e reasons for this new separation : twould strengthen the Western Virginia erence by adding to it a leading city,

a large Methodist population. would unite the church in these counwith a conference with which they have re civil as well as religious sympathy. would avoid the chances of imposing onist preachers upon a Virginia popu-

would remove the embarrassment all ministers removed from a free slave State, must feel in addressing ares upon all subjects from which eres unfavorable to them might be

would enable the preacher to engage in the moral, religious and intellect ure of the colored race without his is being impugned.

he Baltimore and Ohio railroad penethe heart of the Western Virginia brence, will give convenience of acs to all parts of it, and those who pray gether will be enabled to trade together,

BREITIES.

Kossuth is 50 years old.

he new system of tire alarms in Boston is ag successful. The bells are rung by elec- knowledged in every land and clime. y, simultaneously in all parts of the city, in such manner as to indicate the locality

that of New York in 1800.

Anofficial notice from Franklin in 1743, then

" New Hampshire on the first of January.

World's Fair, was 10,000.

The board of Aldermen have rejected, by a visit Louisville.

J. F. Benjamin has been elected U. S. Senaor from Louisiana.

The Supreme Court has decided that the

perjury has been ingored by the Grand Jury. C. M. Burleigh is lecturing successfully in

Bucks and Montgomery Counties, Pa. Mr. Filmore has determined to be a candidate

for the Presidency.

Arich silver mine has been discovered in

There is to be a new agricultural paper startel at Ashtabula.

Gerrit Smith a Lawyer .- The Prosecuting Attorney in the case of the Syracuse Trials, had e meanness to object to Mr. Smiths appearas counsel for the defendant on the ground that he was not a lawyer. Whereupon, on apfication of several members of the bar, he was simitted ex-gratia, on account of his distinsuished ability, learning and general worth. Mr. Smith proposes to make as a point in the defence, the unconstitutionality of slavery, and he appears especially to maintain that position.

The friends of the Maine Liquor Law have had a hearing before a Legislative Committee at Boston, John Pierpont, Neil Dow and others appeared as advocates of the measure.

A majority of the City Council of Columbus, voted against joining the procession for the reception of Kossuth.

Jenny Lind will remain in this country until May.

The Author of the following, has confered a favor upon the lovers of anti-slavery song. Its Saturday last, a large concourse of harmony, with the delightful air, to which it, assembled in Salem, to see, and hear is adapted, will make it a favorite, at our antithingarian. He tarried an hour. Was slavery gatherings. We republish it to correct

For the Anti-Slavery Bugle. Where Can the Slave Find Rest?

TUNE-" Where Can the Soul Find Rest?" Tell me, thou northern wind that cools my fevered blood,

dom's God, Some dark and lonesome dell, some cave or mountain breast.

may rest? The north wind dwindled to a whisper low,

And moaned in sadness as it answered, No! Ye mighty oceans tell, whose waves around me

Know ye some favored spot upon Columbia's

Where pining captives find the bliss of which they dream.

Where Slavery dare not come, and Freedom reigns supreme?

The far Pacific paused not in its flow, But echoed back the near Atlantie's No!

Tell me, ye beauteous stars that shine with Creation's brightest gems upon the brow of night,

Oh, see ye not within my country's bound, some spot Where Slavery's blighting hand her curses

And from the stars a voice distinct and low,

In soft and saddened tone responded, No! Tell me, my longing soul, oh tell me Truth

and Right. Is there no day of joy to follow slavery's night ?

Is there no future hour when sin and wrong shall cease.

And all God's children live in brotherhood and

Truth, Right, and Love, man's angel helpers Whispered, be strong, toil on, and trust in

Anti-Slavery in Indiana.

FRIEND MARIUS ROBINSON: At an Anti-Slavery Meeting held at West Grove, Jay County, Mendenhall being appointed President; Ensley Lewis and Atlantic O. Gray Secretaries, the following Preamble and Resolutions were after discussion adopted:

PREAMBLE:

Whereas, it is evident that the time is not far listant when those, who are firm and true to the cause of liberty, will be called upon to sarifice their reputation, their property, and perats their lives; and, whereas, at the approach f such a crisis, the friends of liberty should peak out boldly and uncompromisingly, and show forth to the world their real position; therefore, we the inhabitants of Jay County, In-

1. Resolved, That we adopt the sentiment of the Liberator, "Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind," that the rights of man should be respected and ac-

2. That any Government, that does not acknowledge the natural and inalienable rights of man, and is found by its legislative emetments, defending the institution of The population of San Francisco is now equal | Chattel Slavery, is not worthy the patronage of any civilized people, and cannot be voluntarily supported by a Christian Community.

3. That we regard the passage of, and livast master, states that the mail will leave ing in obedience to the Fugitive Slave Law. addelphia for New York every Thursday at lately passed by the Congress of these United States, as involving a violation of every principle of philanthropy, and tends to hinder the Allemestea | Exemption law went into effect | growth of the better parts of our nature, is atterly opposed to the Commands of God! therefore we shall regard it as null and void, It number of American visiters to the and of no binding force; but shall seek every suitable opportunity to live it down, by feeding and clothing the flying fugitive; by concealing and assisting him on his way to the manimous vote, the invitation to Kossuth to land of freedom; to do every thing that we can consistently with right, to defend him pists.

> from the iron grasp of tyranny. 4. That we deeply sympathise with those, who have been cast into prison in Pennsylvania for aiding a fellow being to his rightful liberty, and we regard their imprisonrage on humanity, and utterly incompatible

5. That as Indianians we cannot find it in our hearts, to obey the 13th Article of the New Constitution, but believe it wholly repugnant to the duties of a Christian; and black and white races cannot dwell together in harmony.

The above Resolutions were almost unanimously past by a well attended meeting. They embody the sentiments of many of the Anti-Slavery friends of this part of the State, who feel disposed to live them out, come what may. They choose to serve God rather then man. The cause is gradually moving forward, though there is much to do in the West, before the man of color can stand erect as a human being. Labor the fetters from his limbs. purpose to hold a Woman's Right Convention

ENSLEY LEWIS, ATLANTIC O. GRAY, Secretaries.

A Broad Sweep .- The Kentucky Convention which recently nominated General Butler for the Presidency, passed a series of ressolutions affirming that by the Constitution Slavery exists in all the territories of the United States, thus repudiating all laws, compromises, and ordinances which have the above call in their respective papers. restricted the domain of slavery. So that now slavery constitutionally exists in New Mexico, Utah, Oregon and Minnesota.

important facts, that will be new to many

Where free from galling chains, the weary slave State Teacher's Association.

> the present No. the publication is one that reason of the omission. promises to be highly useful.

Terms-One Dollar per annum in advance. Address, Lorin Andrews, Columbus,

see how much of cruelty, and savageism can be crowded into a few months, by a community and a government recklessly determined to perpetuate slavery at the expense of the liberty of those now nominally free.

Ohio Legislature.

The Legislature has been principally engaged, in organizing the Courts, under the New Constitution. And the disposition, of the public printing, has as usual, claimed a resolutions have been presented.

WHEREAS, It is the true policy of our Government to encourage the distribution of its Indiana, January 3rd, and 4th, 1852. William public lands amongst its landless citizens, and discourage the monopolizing of the same in the hands of speculators; and whereas, the time has arrived when the publie lands belonging to the United States shall cease to be a source of revenue to the General Government: therefore.

Resolving by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That our Senators and Representa- South .- Nat. Era. tives in Congress be and they are hereby instructed to secure, if possible, the passage of an act giving to each individual who will settle upon any of the public lands and improve the same, one hundred and sixty acres thereof, at the actual cost to our Government of surveying and locating the same; and from henceforth entirely abolishing the system of disposing of the public lands to nonresidents, at any price.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to send a copy of this preamble and resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Cengress.

Anti-Slavery Convention in Cincinnati, 0.

of the first named day.

How many of you will be ready to respond to ry ability.

justice and for love. " Julia Harwood. " A. Mann. " Mary M. Guild. Miss Kessiah Emory. Committee of Ladies.

Edward Harwood. John H. Coleman. Christian Donaldson. Committee of Gentlemen.

Cincinnati, O., January 5th, 1852. We respectfully solicit the Editors of

JAMES G. BIRNEY died last week at his residence in Saginaw, Michigan.

The Southern Union Men and the Democracy.

Hine's Progress Pamphlets .- No. XII, of The Journal and Messenger, of Georgia, this valuable series of pamphlets has been which, in its effort to persuade the Union men 1st inst. Issued. Subjects-Man's position-organi. to send delegates to the Democratic Convention zation-developement -temperament, Mo. at Baltimore, is warmly supported by the Washtives and enlightenment. All who are de. ington Union, has long been, says the Southern February, by the Queen in person. The sirous of understanding man as he is, his re- Press, the "most ultra Whig paper in the State present cabinet will face the difficulties withlations and obligations, should by all means of Georgia," under the control of an emigrant procure this work. It contains a mass of members of Messes. The Chrys its contents. Toombs and Stephens. The article quoted by readers—and will be rickly suggestive of from the Press, only part of an article. The those lost by the destruction of the Amathe Union from its columns was, as we learn England for the widows and orphans of thought, to the reflective and earnest reformof the South were bitterly denounced, and the The Ohio Journal of Education, is published Union Party called upon to raily at the Demo- Government will express their regret at what Monthly, under the auspices of the Ohio eratic Convention, for the purpose of controlling has occurred; and testify, in a marked man-We have received the first No. of this pe- North, together with the States Rights Demoriodical. It is devoted to the interests of crats of the South, was entirely omitted! A popular Education. If we may judge from part of the omitted paragraphs will show the

"There is at this moment a most singular Disunionists to control that Convention. No sensible man can close his eyes to the fact. Van Buren, Blair, Benton, and their Free Soil coad- the same object. Fourteenth Annual Report of the Pennsylvania jutors, are marshalling their forces at the North. Anti-Slavery Society-with the proceedings of Rhett, Commander, McDonald, and Quitman, are gathering together the scattered members of Pennsylvania, and especially Philadelphia the coffin regiments at the South. These men, and its vicinity has been the chosen hunting defeated in their late treasonable schemes, are ground of kidnappers since the passage of now about to combine for the purpose of subthe Fugitive Law. Fifty pages of the re- sidizing and controlling the National Democraport before us, are crowded with thrilling nar- cy. They will accomplish their purpose, too, un- the strike of the operatives; 10,000 men have ations of this chase for human game. A less defeated by a prompt movement on the part been thus thrown out of employment. chapter in our National history is here writ- of the Union men of the South. Here in our ten, with truthfulness and fidelity. It should very midst they are changing their names, rebe in the hands of every citizen, that all may pudiating their principles, and preparing to associate with what, a few months since, they termed 'the radical, rotten Democracy of the North! Open Disunionists, who denounced Yankees-who refused to trade with them, or to admit them into their family circles - are now of the cupola was found to be in flames .ready to embrace the 'sweet little fellow' of Before the fire could be reached, it burnt Kinderhook and the whole horde of his Abolition followers. Even the honorable Representative from the first district is found closeted with such men as Disney, of Ohio! Verily, Clerk's desk, with most of his valuable pa-

coming events east their shadows before." "Now, we hope that the Union men of the South troyed. will send delegates to Baltimore for the purpose of large share of their attention. Petitions in breaking up this infamous coalition between the great numbers, are coming in from all parts Abolitionists and fire-caters-we hope they will of the State, asking for the adoption of the send delegates there who will co-operate with the Maine Law. The following preamble, and true Jackson Democracy-re-affirm the doctrines adjourn after the reception of Kossuth till of the Georgia Convention-engraft the princi- new rooms can be fitted up. ples of the Compromise upon the Baltimore platform, and bring out some such man as Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency."

It would seem, then, that the Washington Democrats of the South should send a full delegation to the National Democratic Convention, to overwhelm the radical Democracy of the North and the States Rights Democracy of the

A Hard Casc.

We have had occasion, from time to time, to call attention to the case of Drayton and Sayres, now lying in Washington city jail.

tempt to carry off to a free State, and place in in committee of the whole. Disney made held to service in the District and in the coun- Webster in the mater. try adjacent to it. The attempt failed, the city. Nearly all the slaves were sold to the modification of the tariff on silk goods. Southern market, while Drayton and Sayres and to remain in prison till its payment. The FRIENDS OF FREEDOM-We invite you to act of carrying off the slaves was a simple act, meet in Convention in Cincinnati, on Tuesday, and the offence therefore was clearly a single of-Wednesday, and Thursday, April 27th, 28th, and fence; but by a legal technicality they were 29th, 1852, commencing at 9 1-2 o'clock, A. M., charged with as many offences as there were slaves, viz : seventy-four; so that the aggregate Foreign Affairs. We call upon you without distinction of fine and cost amounted to near seventeen thousparty, to come together in the spirit of fraternal and dollars, half of which was to go to the ownove, to inquire what more can be done for the ers of the slaves, and half to the Orphan's Court. three millions of slaves in these United States, The amount of the fine seemed equivalent to Cabell, Disney and others participated. Mr. and to take such advance measures as a pure perpetual imprisonment, as no plan for raising Cabell charged the northern Democrats and Christianity, a true patriotism, and an exalt- it appeared practicable. They were poor men, Whigs with being tainted with Absolutism, ed charity require of sound hearted philanthro- with no means of support but their own hands, and said the Union party must take steps reand their friends were few and without pecunia- garding the Presidential election. A warm

this call? How many of you will turn aside They have now been imprisoned since April porthern democrats generally. for a few days from ordinary avocations to 18th, 1848, nearly four years. Had they been give attention to the cries of humanity? How convicted of stealing the slaves, they would pro-Wheeling bridge must either be removed or ment as an insult on Republicanism; an out- many of you will lay by some of the funds bably ere this have been pardoned. But the you ordinarily spend beyond your necessities, Court refused to regard their act as larceny, be- an abstact of the returns of militia of the U. Silk serge The Bill against Kline the Kidnapper for with every principle of morality and Christos as a convention, cause their intention was, not to appropriate the S., its territories, together with the quantity Silk, Linen & Cotton Shoes-men's, women's or to send a representative from your neigh- slaves to their own use, but to give them liberborhood? Come, Friends, prove your faith ty. It could not regard such an act, in itself, by your work, and let the poor, crushed as criminal or wrong, but as slavery existed un-provement of Harbors on Lake Superior. slaves have some comfort of hope in hearing of der the protection of the laws of the District, adopted only to an age of barbarism. And a great and enthusiastic Convention of devoted the act, being detrimental to its interests, was we cannot see any good reason why the men and women from all parts of our exten- made a legal offence, and the penalty imposed sive country, weeping over their wrongs, and was a fine. Certainly the law never contempouring out words of fire in advocacy of their plated perpetual imprisonment for such an of-We offer you our hospitalities and shall be well as legally, it imposed imprisonment for a happy to entertain our guests in a way to make term of only seven years; unquestionably it eign policy, forbid it; and it will be an evil day Zephyr heir visit agreeable to them. Come, and let could not propose imprisonment for life, or even when the contagion of this wildfire takes effect Silk worsted linen & cot Ivory dressing, hair and us lay our gifts upon the alter of an exalted and seven years, for an act not morally but only le- among them. The present is but another deexalting faith, and renew our Christian vow, gally an offence-an offence, too, in extenuation that whilst there is a slave to be liberated, there of which, even in a slaveholding community, part democracy prevailing at the North, and shall not be wanting an Abolitionist to strike might be alleged a benevolent intention. And that Conservative Republicanism of the Irish linen is much needed in this part of the vineyard. We Yours for the right and the humane, for technicalities of Law. One act is made seven- and the guarantee of her prosperity. It is on the 14th and 15th of next month, February.

Mrs. State H. Ernst. Mrs. Elizabeth Coleman.

Conformal ty-four acts, one offences; then the penalties of all are people are, in almost every leading feature Conforts so that, in comparison, it would have been mer- utterly opposed to each other. cy itself had they been convicted and sentenced for larceny .- Nat. Era.

> this City offers about twenty-eight slaves to They will leave in the packet which is exnewspapers throughout the country, to insert be sent to Liberia, by the first vessel sailing pected to sail from that port for Liberia in a from a Southern port with emigrants; and few days. means of giving them a l'est tiatt in their a reasonable time after reaching the colony. Trumbull and adjoining counties.

Foreign Intelligence.

The Humbolt arrived at Halifax on the

Parliament is to be opened on the 3d of out further modification.

The Chrystal Palace has been cleared of

Subscriptions are being made throughout

The London News states that, in reference to the Promethus affair, that the British it, and defeating the radical Democrats of the ner their disapprobation of the whole affair. The London Times says that the Cabinet

will survive the session. It is expected that Napoleon will shortly declare himself Emperor. Such a step can-

not add to his present despotic power. The Queen gave one hundred pounds coalition formed between the Abolitionists and sterling for the relief of the amazon sufferers. \$50,000 will probably be raised. Consul-Croskey has addressed a letter to the Mayor their respective localities.

FRANCE.

The President of the French has issued Jesse Scott, Summerton, Belmont Co. decree disolving the National Guards Z. Baker, Akron, Summit Co. throughout, but it will be re-organized when H. D. Smalley, Randolph, Portage Co. the Government may deem it necessary.

Thirty six firms engaged in engines building have been suspended, in consequence of

The Old State House on Fire.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 31. This morning, about half past three o'clock, a fire was discovered in the Senate chamber of the State House. It had fallen through the ceiling of the garret, and the lower part into the Senate chamber from above and the sides, driving out the firemen and others with the dense smoke and heat. The chamber was speedily wrapped in flames. The

All the moveables in the lower house were saved. About half-past two, the floor of the Senate chamber fell through, and in a very short time every thing in the lower house was destroyed. The assembly will probably

pers was saved. Every thing else was des-

Congress.

SENATE, January 26 .- Mr. Hale presented Union is desirous that the coalition Whigs and two petitions for the repeal of the fugitive law, and abolition of slave trade in the district, which, on his motion, were laid on the table, without being read.

Mr. Clarke's resolution in favor of nonintervention was made the special order for

27 .- Mr. Sumner made a speech in favor of granting a tract of land to Iowa, for the construction of a Rail Road. SENATE, January 28 .- Cass presented a

Detroit resolution that the Government effect Their offence, it will be recollected, was an at- a release of Smith O'Brien.

Feb. 2 .- Mr. Miller presented a petition contrary, may be of mutual benefit. whole party was seized and brought back to the from the Silk Manufacturers, asking for a Mr. Stockton presented a resolution from were arraigned, tried, condemned to pay a fine, the New Jersey Legislature, favoring Kossoths doctrine of intervention, and commen-

ced a speech in opposition to them. House, Feb. 3 .- Mr. Andrews presented resolutions from the Maine Legislature, favoring Kossuth's doctrines of intervention, which were referred to the Committee on

The House then went into a committee of the whole on the bill explanatory of the Bounty Land Law of September, 1850. The debate took a political turn, in which

charge of Absolutism for himself and the Senate.-Feb. 3. Senate met at halfpast twelve. The chair laid before the Senate the report of the Adjutant General, with of arms and accoutrements-refered and or-

debate ensued. Mr. Disney repelled the

dered printed. Mr. Smith presented a petition for the im- Book & Mull Muslin Buttons, all kinds

-SOUTHERN VIEWS .- The South Carolinian | Coat's best spool cotton Butter knives, silver pla-

speaks thus of the Kossuth movement:- Stuarts 'The people of the South cannot be participants in this missionary Republicanism. fence. For stealing slaves, a crime morally as Their pursuits forbid it; their institutions, Shoe " safe only under the rule of a conservative for- Patent do. velopement of the utter dissimmilarity existing between the ever restless spirit of ram-Table cloths yet, see how the Law is abused, through the South, which is the citadel of her institutions ty-four acts, one offence is construed into sev- another incidental proof of the propriety of Children's hoods aggregated, and heaped upon those poor men; of true and sound republican principles, so Carpet bags

EMIGRANTS TO LIBERIA.-Fifty-one ne- Dolls groes, emancipated by the will of the late Children's gum toys. SLAVES LIBERATED .- The Cincinnati Ga- John W. Houghton, left this city on Wedneszelle says: The Colonization Agent for Ohio, day morning last, in the steamer Haucock tionary and other artic'es. Mr. David Christy, informs us that a lady of for Savannah, on their way to Liberia .-

that, besides their clothing, &c., they will Ample provisions is made by the will for - Augusta Republic.

Receipts for The Bugle for the week ending February 4th.

L. Butler, North Benton,	\$5,00-330
A. Dustman, Berlin.	75-334
K. G. Thomas, Marlboro,	2,00-344
C. Segur, Adrian,	1,50-385
J. Wheelan, Tipton,	1.50-385
A. Covert, Adrian,	
Wm Chandler, "	1,75-370
Dr. W. Owen, "	75-319
A. Havhall, "	25-342
	75-335
A . Child strile	1,60-361
A. Hubbard, Tipton,	1.00-314
E. Carpenter, Raisin,	1,50-335
A. Jacobs, Youngstown,	1.00-366
T. C. Hibbard, Amesville,	3.00-370
R. Masten, North Benton,	1.50-372
Ann Shreeve, Massillon,	2.00-372
J. W. Bright, Hartford,	3,00-292
L. Barnaby, Mt. Union.	1,50-294
D. Woodruff, Salem.	2,00-215
J. G. Lewis, Short-Creek.	1,50-308
B. Baschore, New Antioch,	1,00-351
in Daschort, item intercent	1,00-001

Agents for the Bugle.

The following named persons are requested and authorized to act as agents for the Bugle in

of New York, urging contributions there for Chas. Douglass, Berea, Cuyahoga county, Ohio. Timothy Woodworth, Litchfield, Medina co., O.

Wm. Payne, Richfield, Summit co., Ohio.

Mrs. C. M. Latham, Troy, Geauga, Co., O. J. Southam, Brunswick.

O. O. Brown, Bainbridge. L. S. Spees, Granger.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale on Saturday the 21st of February, 1852. A Farm ontaining 65 acres of valuable land, principally cleared and under tolerable cultivation. This property is situated in Perry Township, Colum-County, Ohio. One and a half miles North-East of Salem, near the Plank Road; and is that formerly owned by Samuel Ball. There are upon the premises, a Log House

d Stable, with a neverfailing spring of excellent water, near the buildings. The land also contains an extensive Vein of

Coal among the most valuable and extensive in he neighborhood. The terms (which will be easy as to pay ments,) will be made known on the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. JACOB HEACOCK. For further particulars inquire of James Barnaby, Salem, Columbiana County, O.

HOLLIDAY GIFTS.

THOSE who desire to make presents to their friends on the approaching hollidays, will do well to call at McMILLIAN'S BOOK STORE, Five Doors East of the Town Hall, where they will find an assortment of SPLENDID GIFT

Also, A great variety of Miscellaneous Books, uitable for entertainment on long winter evenings and all other times. Fancy Note Paper, Envellopes, and all kinds of Stationery, wholesale and retail; Accordeons, Fancy Articles and Toys, &c., &c. Salem, Dec. 18, 1851.

SCIENTIFIC. THE subscriber is induced to offer, for the nefit of those not prepared to commence study at the usual time-first Monday of October and who are desirous of availing themselves of his facilities, for acquiring knowledge; A second term, opening the second Monday of December. And can assure those who may the condition of freemen, some seventy slaves some severe remarks upon the course of with those now here, and that the two classes sall not conflict with each other, but on the

Among the means at command for demonstration, may be found a fine French Obstetrical Manikin, skeletons, wet and dried preparacal plates, a collection of most approved colored plates for illustrating Medical Botany and Pathology, besides a well selected modern library, containing works on all the various branches, affording an opportunity of no ordinary character to Ladies and Gentlemen, for edity and thoroughly acquiring a knowledge Anatomy and Physiology, or the science of Medicine. The design is, as it has been heretofore, to give as far as possible practical illustra-

Those intending to study Medicine would do well to commence at their carliest convenience. K. G. THOMAS.

Mar 'yoro', Oct. 15th, 1851.

Fancy Goods, and Yankee Notions, WHOLESALE and retail, at the lowest pries. Just received at the Yankee Notion Store. North side Main-st., Salem, a large supply of Fancy Goods, and Yankee Notions,

CONSISTS IN PART OF

Hose, all kinds

Gloves, all kinds & children's Handkerchiefs Green & Blue Berage Gum over-shoes Spoons, table desert and Jackonetts Sewing & saddlers silk tea Silver plated, Ger-Silk Twist man silver, britania. ted, & German silver Spectacles-silver plated Victoria

andGerman silver Yankee Skein thread Pen and pocket knives, best quality Scissors " Pocket wallets

Bill

Porte Mounaics Brown hollands Shoe lacets Cravat and pant buckles Fancy soaps, all kinds Galloons Needles

Darning needles Bag and purse clasps Hair & cloth brushes Steel beads Dusting & serub " Hooks and eyes Horse, cloth & hat " Umbrellas

Linen collars Together with a large ssortment of Fancy Sta-

SAMUEL BROOKE. Salem, Oct. 15th, 1 61.

WM. J. BRIGHT. Attorney at Law, Hartford, Trumbull Co., O.

receive about \$800, on setting sail, as a an outfit for them, and for their support for Prompt attention will be given to collections in Nov. 23, '50.

The Slaves of Martinique.

(Suggested by a Daguerreotype from a French Engraving.)

Beams of noon, like burning lances, through

the tree tops flash and glisten, As she stands before her lover, with raised face, But his arm a light hand presses, and he hears

to look and listen. Dark but comely, like the maiden in the ancient Hate of Slavery, hope of Freedom, Love is Jewish song.

Scarcely has the toil of taskfields done her graceful beauty wrong.

He, the strong one and the manly with the vassal's garb and hue,

Holding still his spirits birthright to his higher nature true:

Hiding deep the strengthening purpose of a freeman in his heart

As the greegree holds his Fetich, from the white man's gaze apart Ever foremost of his comrades, when the dri-

vers morning horn.

cane and corn,

Fall the keen and burning lashes never on his back or limb. Scarce with look or word of censure, turns the

driver unto him. Yet his brow is always thoughtful, and his eye

is hard and stern Slavery's last and humblest lesson, he has never

deigned to learn. And at evening when his comrades dance before their master's door

Folding arms, and knitting forehead, stands he silent evermore. God be praised for every instinct, which rebels

against a lot,

When the brute survives the human, and man's upright form is not!

As the serpentlike bejuco, winds his spiral fold on fold Round the tall and stately ceiba, till it withers

in its hold; Slow decays the forest monarch, closer girds

the fell embrace Till the tree is seen no longer, and the vine is

in his place-So a base and bestial nature round the vassal's

manhood twines And the spirit wastes beneath it like the ceiba

choked with vines. God is love, saith the evangel, and one world of woe and sin

Is made light and happy only when a love is shinning in

Ye whose lives are free as sunshine finding whereso'er ye roam

Smiles of welcome, looks of kindness, making all the world like home, In the veins of whose affections, kindred blood

is but a part Of one kindly current throbbing from the uni-

versal heart Can ye know the deeper meaning of a love in

slavery nursed. Last flower of a lost Eden, blooming in that

soil accursed !

Love of Home, and Love of Woman-dear to all, but doubly dear

To the heart whose pulses elsewhere, measure

only, hate and fear All around the desert circles, underneath a

brazen sky, Only one green spot remaining where the dew

is never dry, From the horror of that desert, from its atmos-

phere of hell Turns the fainting spirit thither, as the driver

seeks his bell, Tis the fervid tropic noontime; faint and low

the sea waves beat Hazy rise the inland mountains through the

glimmer of the heat. Where, through mingled leaves and blossoms,

arrid sunbeams flash and glisten,

Speaks her lover to the slave-girl, and she lifts her head to listen : "We shall live as Slaves no longer! Freedom's

hour is close at hand.

Rocks the bark upon the waters, rests the beat upon the strand,

"I have seen the Haytien Captain; I have seen his swarthy crew Haters of the palled faces, to their race and

color true. "They have sworn to wait our coming till the

night has passed its noon And the grey and darkening waters, roll above

the sunken moon." Oh the blessed hope of freedom! how with joy

and glad surprise For an instant throbs her bosom for an instant

beam her eves. But she looks across the valley where her moth-

er's hut is seen Through the snowy bloom of coffee, and the you?"

lemon leaves so green.

And she answers sad and carnest, "It were wrong for thee to stay,

God hath heard thy prayer for freedom, and his finger points the way,

"Well I know with what endurance, for the sake of me and mine

Thou hast borne too long, a burden never meant for souls like thine :

Go; and at the hour of midnight, when our last farewell is o'er,

Kneeling on our place of parting, I will bless

thee from the shore,

But for me, my mother, lying on her sick bed all the day

Should I leave her sick and helpless, even freedom shared with thee . Would be sadder far than bondage, lonely toil,

and stripes to me

For my heart would die within me, and my brain would soon be wild

I should hear my mother calling through the

twilight for her child." Blazing upward from the ocean, shines the sun

of morning time

Through the coffee trees in blossom, and green

hedges of the lime Side by side amidst the slave gang, toil the

lover and the maid Wherefore looks he o'er the waters leaning for-

ward on his spade? Sadly looks he; deeply sighs he: t'is the Hayteins' sail he sees

Like a white cloud of the mountains, driven seaward by the breeze

a low voice call mightier than all.

Amy : Or a Thrilling Occurrence.

That none of the following statements are exaggerated will appear by reference to an article which was published in the Richmond Whig, and Louisville Journal;

"Mammy, it's a long time since I've been over to Richmond, to see aunt Hannah,-Mayn't I go this evening and stay all night? Kitty's at home now, and I want to see her mighty bad."

"No, Amy," said the mother, "you'd better Calls away to stifling millhouse, to the fields of not go to Richmond to stay all night. They say kidnappers are mighty plenty there now, and I can't get anybody to write a pass for us since good old Miss Edwards died. Our blessed master knows we have got mighty few friends in this world, but it'll all be right

> "Well, mammy, may I go in the morning and stay all day, I can get home before the toll gate shuts, and then I won't need a pass?"

sometime."

"Yes child, you may go, and mind you tell your aunt Hannah I heard from the old place last week, and how old Missus is dead, and Massar Jim has gone off, nobody don't now whar, and the old place is gwyne to be sold to pay his debts. It's a mighty good thing we was set free long ago, or we'd a

been sold along with the rest of 'em." "Yes ma'am, I'll tell her; and mayn't I pick some strawberries, to carry to little Sally Fletcher? I can't never forget how that fear child used to steal into her garden with her book when she come home from school, to learn me my letters. I'd a soon knowed how to read, if her sister Jane hadn't found her out, and told her father. How sorry the little thing looked when she said, Amy, I can't teach you any more. Father says I musn't, but never mind, don't cry, and if I live to be a grown up woman and have a home of my own, l'il learn you to read and give you a Bible too, a nice new one for yourself. That child ain't like the rest of white folks-she told me all about God and the Bible, and how I must try to be good and respectable, if I am colored, for that makes no difference with God. for he loves his colored children as well as his white ones, and we'll all be alike in heav-

"Well, Amy, the child told the truth about it, and that's more than some grown folks do :- but go to work now, and mind you get up airly in the mornin to pick the strawberries; they don't look nice when they are

picked in the hot sun." Amy, a little girl of fourteen, was living with her mother, a free colored woman in Manchester, Virginia. The city of Richmond lies on the opposite side of James River, which is crossed by several bridges, connecting the two places. Colored people, whether slaves or free, cannot safely pass, any where from home, without a written permit or "pass" from their owner, or some responsible white person. If they are found out after night without this permit, they are taken up and put in the "Cage," (a small bird cage-shaped building,) where they are kept, if slaves, until claimed by their owners, and if free, until bailed out by some responsible white person. Cases have occurred in which they have been sold to pay their jail fees, as where she lay in a stupor until the morning in the instance we here record, which sub- light shone through the bars of her windows, stantially occurred within the last year at and the jailer came with her food. The Richmond.

Early next morning, Amy was on her way over the bridge, with her basket of strawberries on her arm, and as she passed the green Island that lies below the falls and heard the song of the birds among the trees mingling with the gentle murmur of the water, she felt very happy, for she knew that God had made them all, and though known and cared for by few on earth, she could claim him for her father and friend. She soon passed the bridge, and made her way through the city, not forgetting to take the strawberries to the good little girl who had shown her so

much kindness. Her aunt and cousin were glad to see her, and she spent the day very pleasantly in visiting her old friends and buying some things from the shops for her mother. Towards evening she began to think of starting home. But so pleasantly had she been employed, that she had not observed a dark cloud, which threatened a heavy storm, until, as she stood with her bonnet in her hand, ready to start, her aunt said to her, "Amy, my child, you better not go home to-night, the rain will ketch you before you get half over the I reckon you'd better not go."

"But aunt Hannah, how am I to stay, I ain't got no pass, and mammy said I must's stay 'thout one nohow."

Law, honey, who's gwyne to know you aint got no pass; you aint told nobody has

"No ma'am, but they mought find it out, and mammy says there are a heap of kidnappers hanging around. I know she won't sleep none this night if I stay here."

"Well, any how, you'll have to stay, pass or no pass, for here comes the rain as hard as it can pour," said her aunt, as she got up to shut the door. "Look," she continued "don't you see how dark it is. The toll-gate would be shut afore you get there, and you couldn't get through without a pass; so Amy, child, you better make yourself easy.

for you can't get home to-night, nohow." "Well, aunt Hannah, I reckon I must, but I don't like to. Somehow I feel like something was gwyne to happen, I wish I was home with mammy.

"Shoo child, don't be foolish, you aint the first one dats staid all night in Richmond thout a pass-come, get your supper, and go to bed if you want to, I reckon you's mighty tired runnin 'round all day."

Poor Amy, sad at heart, sat down to eat, and when she had finished, not caring to go to bed, she drew a chair into a dark corner that she might not be observed if any one should come in. The wind howled along the streets and the rain fell in torrents, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning, and in and month out, for nothing? What are

table. She was just thinking of going to terror. bed, when a loud knock at the door, which was fastened, made her start to her feet.

"Be still, Amy, its the patrol, may be he won't see you, don't move or speak," and she pushed the child further into the corner, and then went to open the door for the man, who, with threats and curses was trying to break

What," he exclaimed with an oath, "are you doing with your doors fastened at this time of night?"

"Why master," said Hannah meekly, "it's think any body would be stirring." "Yes, yes," says the ruffian, "so much the better for folks like you; just the time to

harbor runaway slaves. I've got two to-night already, and I reckon I'll find some here." So saying, he strode towards the dark part of the money must be paid, or she'll have to the room, and threw the full light of a dark go. lantern, which he carried concealed for the sudden light, and half stupefied with terror at among the crowd of purchasers, and idlers, the prospect of falling into the hands of a patrol, of whose cruelty she had heard dreadful the object of her dread.

"Come out here, you black imp," he cried yourself. You don't belong here, I know .-Old woman, you don't pretend she's yours, do you?"

"No. master." said Hannah, "it's my sister's child. She came from Manchester to see us to day, and couldn't get back home don't take her to the cage, she never staid all night from her mammy before, and she'll be scared to death."

"What 'o that?" said the unfeeling wretch "Who do you belong to, girl?"

"She don't belong to nobody, master," said Iannah. "Her mammy's a free woman." "Free, you say? where's your pass? No that won't do, where's your free papers?-Got none, ch? never fear, old woman, I'll not take her to the cage, she'll be safe enough in jail before I leave her, I tell youyou cursed devils," he exclaimed, giving the hild a severe push, "you're always getting where your'e no business to be. Come.

Poor Amy, when she heard the word jail, and understood she was to go there, fell back upon her seat with a shuddering groan: nor did her friends dare to speak a word of comfort or sympathy for fear of giving offence to the patrols, who have the free colored people completely in their power, and when offered, wreak their vengeance on them in the most barbarious manner.

"Amy, child," said her aunt, "you better go long as quiet as you can, and I'll go to Manchester right soon to-morrow morning, and tell your mammy, may be she'll soon get you out. The Lord bless you child," she added in a lower tone, "and take care of you, for if he don't do it I don't know who will?

With a passionate burst of grief and cries which were speedily stilled by the lash of the patrols whip, the little girl went forth into the darkness and storm. The firm grasp of the man held her by the arm, and pushing and dragging her along through the and and water, uttering the most horrid oaths whenever anything obstructed his path, he proceeded toward the jail. At last, during a bright flash of lightning, poor Amy saw the horrid jail with its gaunt whippingpost standing near, wet with the blood of many a victim. She closed her eyes in ter- Georgia, Oct. 2, 1851: ror, and heard the patrol speak a few words to the jailer, by whom she was hurried in moment she was thrust rudely damp cell, and left alone.

Half dead with terror, she sank down on a heap of straw that formed the only bed, poor child felt no disposition to eat, and she timidly asked the man if her mamma had come yet.

"No!" said be gruffly, "how's she going to know your in jail, didn't you tell the patrol you belonged to Manchester? I'll be bound you're a runaway from some plantation; but we'll see if we can't stop it-the

"I ain't a runaway," said Amy, meekly,-"But please master, if mammy comes wont

you let her in to see me?" "I'll see about it," said the jailer as he closed and fastened the door, and Amy felt comforted in the hope of seeing mother, for surely, she can help it.

Toward noon Amy's mother came. The iler asked her if she had brought the girl's ree papers. She said she had not; for in her entire ignorance of the law she did not know that free papers were necessary to procure the freedom of one put in jail for simple offence of being from home after night without a passport. The mother, though once a slave herself, had married and bridge, and its gwyne to rain powerful hard, raised her a family since she became free. and feeling perfectly safe, herself, she had not provided for her children's safety by procuring for them free papers, and as she had none of an age to leave at home, she thought it time enough to do it. Ignorant of the forms of the law, and having no one to counsel or direct, she knew not what to do.

"Amy," said she, "don't you give up and cry so much about it. I'll do all I can for you, child. Though the Lord knows I don't now where to go or what to do. If poor Miss Edwards was only livin', she'd help me, for if ever thar was a blessed woman on arth she was one."

The heart-stricken mother sat on the floor eside her child, with her face buried in her apron, and rocking herself to and fro in an gony of distress. For she well knew that per child was in the bands of men who lacked neither the will nor the power to accomplish any deed of darkness.

Day after day passed, the mother was someimes comforted with the hope of seeing her child free. At others, overcome by the lethargy of despair, she felt as if she could do nothing. At length, one morning after Amy had been in prison for more than a month the jailer accosted her with.

"Well, old woman, who's going to pay your child's jail fees. The court sat yesterday, and forty-five dollars are owing this day and they must have it cash down, or she'll have to be sold along with the rest, to pay out. We can't keep such a gang here month gradually as evening wore on, and nobody you going to do I say?" he thundered, see- (Office Back of Trescott's Book-Store, Salem, O.)

appeared to be stirring, Amy felt more com- ing the woman stand silent with surprise and

"I don't know sir." said the poor mother, "I ain't got a dollar in the world. Since my poor child has been shut up here, I ain't been able to work half the time. But bless me, master, surely you can't sell my child, she was born free."

"Never mind that," said the jailer. "Here she's been in jail, these forty-five days, and no more likely to get out now, than she was the first time I turned the keys on her, 'less' she's sold to pay the fees. You see when any nigger gets into jail, no odds whether it's most bed time and storming so hard, I didn't right or wrong, the fees have got to be paid afore they budge one inch, mind I tell you." "How long, sir, before the sale begins,"

asked the mother. "About ten o'clock," he answered, "and mind now, we'll have to stick to the law, and

Alas! poor woman, fruitless were her efpurpose under his overcoat, full upon poor forts to obtain the required sum, and with an Amy's face. Dazzled, bewildered, with the who were gathered about the jail door. One after another of the wretched victims was accounts, the sat with vacant gaze fixed upon brought and exposed on the block to the view of the crowd, and with jeers and brutal jests sold to the highest bidder. Among the purwith fiendish glee, "and give an account of chasers, Amy's mother saw one whose eager Deserted Wife," etc. etc. voice was always first and loudest, and she learned from one who stood near, that he was a trader, making up a cargo for New cause it rained so hard. Do pray master, saw her poor terror-stricken child, standing on the block, and felt that, though she would have died to save her, she was powerless. Her enemies were too strong for her, and

she had no helper. Forty-five days had she been in prison, and forty-five dollars were all that was required cruelty of which those only whose hearts have been hardened by long years of oppression, they sold the poor child to the Southern trader for forty-five dollars! for forty-five

The trembling little girl scarcely looked up while she stood upon the block, but when the bargain was struch, and the hammer of the sheriff descended, she looked fearfully round to see the man into whose hands she had fallen. She could not distinguish him from the crowd, but she saw a well-known anxious face down which the tears were silently streaming, and throwing out her arms,

she screamed, "mammy save me." There was a stir in the crowd, and some cried shame, but the sheriff ordered "Silence," and as the sale had closed, the victims were delivered up to their masters and driven off. Amy's mother followed her to the wharf, and as the vessel only waited to complete her cargo, and was just ready to sail, she clasped her child but for a moment to her heart, and they were separated for-

The agony and tears of that mother and child are recorded in heaven, and wo to the oppressor when the day of reckoning shall

Southern Presbyterianism.

We have, more than once, exposed the mistake of supposing, that "our Presbyterians of the South are generally opposed to slavery." The following is copied from the Southern Presbyterian, dated at Milledgeville,

"The scriptures teach that domestic servitude is not only one of the states of society and conducted along a dark passage. A which, may exist without criminality, but door grated heavily on its hinges, and in a winch as history has fully demonstrated, secures to both master and servant higher advantages than has ever resulted where the African is nominally, free, but still held, as he always must be, in a state of separation from the rest of the community, and in a condition of

menial dependence. TheN. Y. Independent condescends to remonstrate, and even to arge the "orthodoxy" of this doctrine, against that Southern pink of Presbyterian piety. We would do neither, on Christian grounds; for the light which beams from the Sun of Righteousness must needs fall in blackness on the eyeballs of such pretended Christians. The best we could do for them, were we in funds, would be to contribute to send them to Turkey, and | Cambrie Handkerchiefs. whole country is pestered to death with run- bid them learn of the Mufti of Constantinople the elements of common humanity, as a quallification for learning those of the Chris-

ain morality .- True Democrat. Four cargoes of negroes have recently been landed upon the Island of Cuba, two on the south side, one at the east end, and one east of Cardenas, making a total of one thousand nine hundred and eighty human beings drawn into the light of civilization by the chains of slavery.

To the Free Democracy of the State of Ohio.

FELLOW CITIZENS:-As the present year will be one of great inportance in the political course of parties in this Nation; and is very desirable to ascertain, as early as possible; the distinctive points of special interest which should engage the attention of the friends of human rights in the contest for the Presidency; and a delegation is to be appointed to the National nominating Convention; we respectfully invite you to hold a Mass Meeting in Columbus, on the Second Wednesday, the 11th day

of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. We hope our old Liberty friends-the early champions of the freedom of all men -will come up, to inspire with their pres ence and with their experience, those who have more recently buckled on the armor; Books, Anatomical and Physiological Charts, Pe'ton's Outline Maps and Keys, Bankers Casand that all-old and young-will give proof of a determination to battle valiantly until es, Stationary and PAPER HANGINGS. victory perches on our banner.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE. L. L. RICE, FRANKLIN GALE, W. B. JARVIS, ALBERT G. RIDDLE, WM. HENRY BRISBANE, COLUMBUS, O., January 1st, 1852.

Job Printing Establishment, BUGLE OFFICE, SALEM, OHIO. The subscriber is now prepared to execute every variety of PLAIN and FANCY PRINTING, in

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PROSPECTUS FOR 1852. THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The leading literary weekly of the Union. THE proprietors of the Post think it unnecessary to dwell upon the distinguishing features of their well-known weekly, whose brilliant success during an existence of Thirty Years is a sure guarantee for the future. We have the pleasure of announcing our continued connection with that distinguished authoress.

MRS. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, uthor of "The Deserted Wife," "Shannondale," etc. During the coming year, we have already made arrangements for the following novelets:—
Eoline; or, Magnolia Vale: By Mrs. Car-

oline Lee Hentz, Author of "Linda," "Re-Viola; or, Adventures in the far South-

west: A Companion to "Prairie Flower." By Emerson Bennett, author of "Prairie Flower," "The Bandits of the Osage," etc. Trial and Triumph: by T. S. Arthur, auth-

or of "The Iron Hand," "Temperance Tales," etc. And last, but not least, THE CURSE OF CLIFTON; A tale of Expiation and Redemption. By Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, author of The

A MORAL PAPER.

In conclusion, we may say-that we shall maintain for the Post the character it has Mr. Tapporn, Ravenna, Portage County, Ol Orleans. He was anxious to buy, and bought acquired of being a strictly moral paper; one up all he could get. Oh! how that mother's that a parent may allow to go freely before heart failed within her for fear, when she his innocent sons and daughters. A careful Wm. Hambleton, Pennsville, Morgan Co., guard shall also be kept, as heretofore, over Edward Smith, Salem, Columbiana County, our Advertising Columns, that nothing of an J. & Wm. Freed, Harrisburg, Stark County, improper character may obtain admittance. The Post also will contain every week

Selected Articles of the choicest description, one or more Engravings, Humorous Articles, the Most Interesting News, Local News, to pay the fees, but with a refinement of Bank Note List, State of the Market, the Stock Market, etc., etc.

> TERMS The terms of the Post are Two Dollars paid in advance, Three Dollars if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars in advance, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one post-office.
> Four Copies, \$5,00—Eight copies, (and

one to Agent, or the getter up of the Club,) \$10,00- Thirteen copies, (and one to Agent, the getter up of the Club.) \$15,00-Twenty copies, (and one to Agent, or the getter up of the Club,) \$20,00 per annum.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at

our risk. When the sum is large, a draft

should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount. Address, always post-paid, DEACON & PETERSON, No. 66 South Third Street, Philadelphia. P.S. A copy of the Post will be sent grat-

is, as a specimen, to any one requesting it. NEW-YORK IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO., 58 LIBERTY-STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND NASSAU-STREET, NEAR THE POST-OFFICE. NEW-YORK WE ARE RECEIVING, BY DAILY AR-

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July, 1851.

JOHN C. WHINERY. SURGEON DENTIST !! - Office over the Book Store .- All operations in Dentistry performed in the best Manner, and all work ranted elegant and durable. Charges reasonable

Salem, Sept. 8th, 1849.

Anti-Slavery Songs! WE have about 1500 copies of our selection of Anti-Slavery Songs on hand, which we will sell Wholesale and Retail; orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to.

Aug. 10, 1850.]

I. TRESCOTT, & Co.

Elizabeth M. Chandlers' Prose and Poetical Works. Sold wholesple & Retail, by I. TRESCOTT & CO.

NEW BOOKS, AT THE SALEM BOOK STORE. Five Doors East of the Town Hall. The subscriber has just received, and has onstantly on hand, a large assortment of Medieal, Classical, Scientific, Miscellaneous and School Books, Blank Books, Memorandum

> J. McMILLAN. Successor to Barnaby & Winery.

Dental Surgery.

J. W. WALKER, would announce to his friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to execute all work in the above profession, that may be intrusted to him. New Lyme, Aug. 17th, 1850.

WM. J. BRIGHT. Attorney at Law, Hartford, Trumbull Co., O

Prompt attention will be given to collections in Trumbull and adjoining counties.

SALEM INSTITUTE.

THE next term of this Institution will cor aence October 27th, 1851, and continu weeks. Tuition per quarter, 11 weeks, fre \$3,00 to \$5,00; with moderate extra char. for the French, German and Italian Language Painting and Drawing.

A full course of lessons in Penmanship

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Board can be had in private families at \$1

WM. McCLAIN, Principal Salem, Col. Co., O., Oct. 11, 1851.

Salem Steam Engine Shop & Foundar

THE undersigned continue t Il kinds of Mill Gearing at Saleta, Co County, Ohio. As we are presared to be engines of all sizes, from four : orse power, and are willing to warrant to to do as much or more work in proportion the fuel consumed than the best row in use, w would request those who wish to oldain Engage for any purpose to call before contracting

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The Young Abolitionists!

OR Conversations on Slavery-By J. Elizabeth Jones. We have purchased the edition of this book and can supply such as may wish purchase at wholesale. Those in paper can be sent by mail, price 20 cts., Muslin 25 cts., p. copy.

I. TRESCOTT, Co.,
Also, at D. Anderson's Baptist Book-Ster

34 West 4th St., Cincinnati. August 10, 1850.

TO TEACHERS AND OTHERS Pelion's Large Outline Maps. ERSONS wishing to obtain Pelton's Large Outline Maps-Pelton's Key to do., Na

r's System of Teaching Geography, or Ral

win's Universal Pronouncing Gazateer, can d

by applying to the subscriber at his residen near Damascus, Columbiana Co., O., or at THE SALEM BOOKSTORE. Those at a distance can have the Mars Books forwarded to them by applying ! to the subscriber at Damaseoville Col. Co. or to Barnaby & Whinery, Salem, Colum County, Ohio. ENOCH WOOLMAN

Also, for sale at the above named place seven d Cases of Scientific Aparatus, for Common

Schools.

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BOOTS & SHOES and Shoe Findings; Dryoods and Groceries, &c. &c. , Aug. 9, 50

Malboro Union School. THE BOARD of Education for this Issuremes the happy to announce to the public that they

ave secured the service of ALFRED HOLBROOK, as Principal; hose acquirements and almost unexamp n a celebrity which renders it useless ore than announce his name in this correct me of the Primary and Secondary Department will render the School one which we are propresent for public patronage. Our builder is new, with commodious and convenient appropriate for study and recitation. The Institut furnished with a good set of Philosophical themical Apparatus. The course of instru shall be such as to induce an application of the

Sciences acquired, to the practical duties of life. Tuition Per Quarter of Lleven Wecks. Elementary English Branches, Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry,

Advanced Mathematics, Mental and Moral Science, French, Latin and Greek Languages, Lessons in Vocal Music and on the Plane can had at a reasonable charge. Board ad in respectable Families in the Villa vicinity at \$1,00 to \$1,25 per week. Persons wishing to board themselves can be acco modated with Rooms. Books and Station can be had in Marlboro. Any other information in reference to the School, Board, Rooms, ht ean be had by addressing either of the sub bers. The Term will commence on Monday the 17th of November, and continue 18 weeks.

Marlboro, Nov. 2 1851. More About Quitting.

Lewis Morgan,

Amos Walton,

Martin Anderson

James L. Lynde.

Board of Education.

Henry Cock.

A. G. Wileman.

Mr. Editor: We have taken up the pen some ten or a dozen times lately, to write an Adver tisement, and as often have we committed the scroll to the fire, under this impression, to wit That the whole truth was not revealed accord-

ing to our design.
We have now abandoned the idea of writing anything, but are going to stick to the "Diggings' awhile yet, with the feeling that the patrons of our old ship will stay with us, as we are determined to please. Our New Engine enables us to do work twice as fast as formerly consequently we can do off Grists of 10 and 20 bushels while the horses bait, and have lots of room for new customers. Steam Mill, one trach of a mile West

E. K. SMITH August30th, 1851

MARIUS

VOL.

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After a detail of

zaar and its succes

During the latte we were favored Quincy, Foster, Phillips. For the sive speech of the the subject of Kos we refer our reads 2d of January. It feel obliged to ex course this illustri at liberty to pursue question of Ameri too sad a theme fo most be found in which his apologic ly interested in the principles, seek to have obtained eithe from the governme ty of the people of the probably not; but is ance nobly obtained youal of the slave great question of ; underlies all politi freedom, all legal s a party question, to and banks and rig with the graver pro public? Far, far be these lies the quest the American mind. continue to present it

litionists do not miso position. It is one ea do not suppose that it otherwise than deplor can slavery. But he clusion that, for the s gary, he may sacrific The case ties plain country, with one Garrison than is A government, whose e hunting of fugiti to hang innocent men such unparalleled in jects for the unmer oble and heroic so draw back in disgu men as George W men whose hands I to touch in token of names shall go down mons, not merely by History, but by the sympathy that fail ac

full justice to such di

the surrender of Her

Dallum? He owes

Hungary no less. S

him, as Theeklar to !

To thine own self, thou

and solemnity not to

and faithfulness alike different course from pursue. The next we war of ideas, but if it it must be a war of those fixed and unch erals of Europe to at own continent and st on ours, to abolish ser to consider slavery he ca and her institution or cavil, with no esca clusions, that they ei with a slaveholding I this in consideration what is all this but foundation on which rests, the belief in hi ble and eternal? It i star by which their o it is to cast away the strength and success formers of Europe fi dence of mankind in sincerity of conviction cause be hopeless. selfracrifice and enthu ists in mankind, the v from which ultimatel

We again repeat truth and the slave any other than terms tion and respect of or and suffered in and has M. Kossuth. Th persistency and self Hungary, the more precious an offering s at the shrine of Am bolitionist feels that the prosecution of Francis Josepha and Radetzskys, on condi ry, if any anti-slaver burgh, red with the bl

but if this be chilled

the world's progress

men shall arise.